

# THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1929

No. 7

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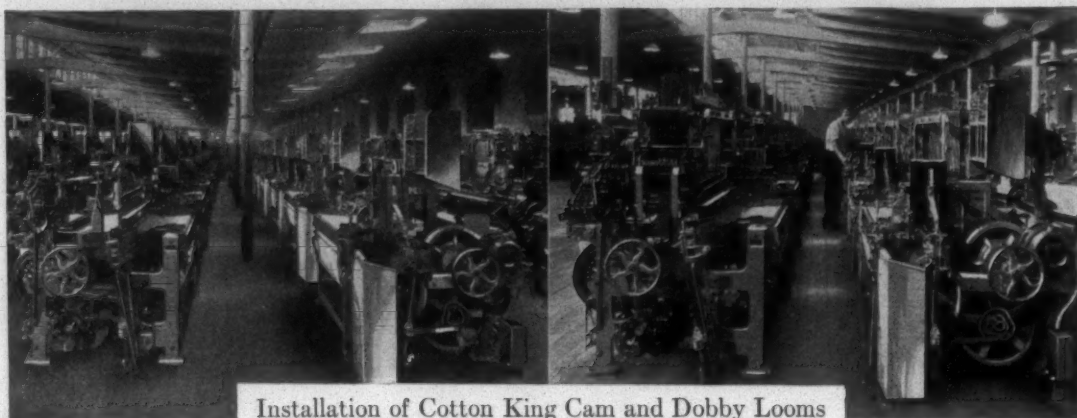
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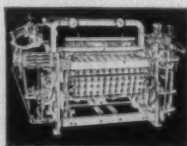


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*..have proved the flexibility of the new*

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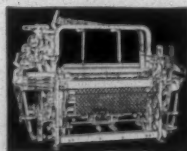
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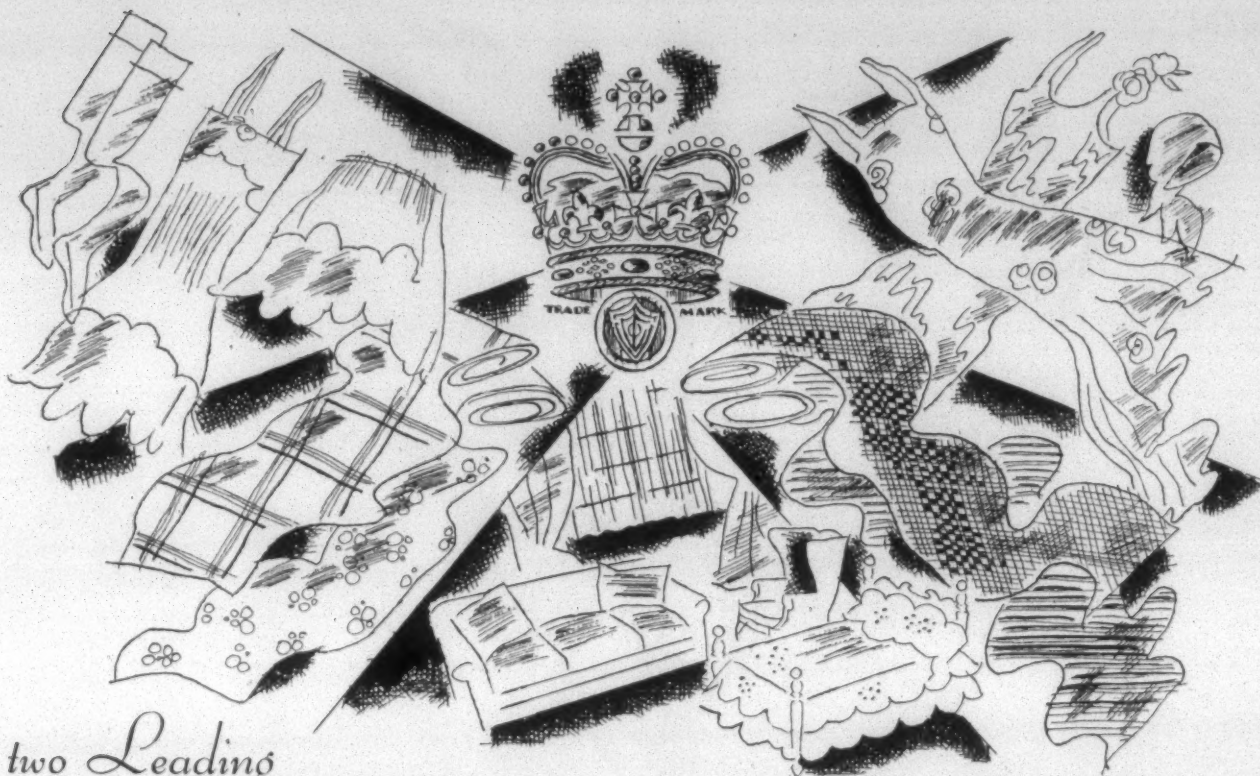
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Some of the very finest stores are using the names of CROWN Brand Rayon Yarns to individualize their stocks and assist their selling. They know that goods or garments marked DULENZA or DULESCO will hold and increase customer good-will. They are simply making it easy for smart women to repeat satisfactory purchases.

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The family name—Crown Brand—identifies the entire output of The Viscose Company. It signifies yarns that are true to denier, absolutely uniform, even-dyeing, readily worked, perfectly suited to their various purposes. Yarns that retain their original character after washing and wear.

Specific information will be supplied promptly on request. We are always ready to confer with you on any problem of manufacture or promotion. Address inquiries to the New York Office—171 Madison Avenue. . . . The Viscose Company.

*The 1928 distribution of Crown Brand Rayon Yarns by uses*  
[FIGURES ARE POUNDS]

|                           |            |                                |           |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Underwear. . . . .        | 17,820,000 | Silk Goods. . . . .            | 7,020,000 |
| Hosiery. . . . .          | 9,720,000  | Wool Goods. . . . .            | 540,000   |
| Other Knit Goods. . . . . | 2,160,000  | Braids, Elastics, etc. . . . . | 3,240,000 |
| Cotton Goods. . . . .     | 10,800,000 | Miscellaneous. . . . .         | 2,700,000 |

*Estimated output for 1929—66,000,000 lbs.*

*It is significant that increasing numbers of manufacturers are so proud of results obtained with Crown Brand Rayon Yarns that they are using this crown on their own labels to identify their products. We restrict its use to high-type textiles and well styled quality merchandise. It is assurance of lasting merit.*

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CROWN BRAND  
Rayon Yarns



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 7

## Ethics and the Y. W. C. A.

By Dr. Marjorie A. Potwin

In the "Labor Age" of August, 1928 appeared an article, "The Call of the South, Labor's Next Task," by A. J. Muste of Brookwood College, Katona, N. Y. Speaking of the textile industry and "coal, steel, furniture, public utilities, railroads, and other great industries springing up in the South" as "unorganized," Mr. Muste goes on to say,

"If this condition continues much longer, we shall have a non-union, trustified, industrial South. If this enemy is not conquered and put under control while he is young and has not yet reached his full strength, it is useless to expect that anything can be done with him later."

After then discussing the expense necessary to level the textile industry of the South to the condition of the textile industry of the North, Mr. Muste thus concludes his article:

"How may such preparatory work be accomplished at relatively little cost? There are agencies . . . which will help . . . such as the Industrial Department of the Y. W. C. A., the League of Women Voters, certain groups of newspaper editors, college teachers, clergymen, etc.; who are willing to lend their aid in such work. Such . . . work might at first be carried on perhaps unofficially, but should certainly be supervised and directed by certain labor organizations acting as co-ordinating agents. . . ."

That "it was not proposed to tell those who thus give aid what is really back of the movement" was brought to light when this article by Mr. Muste was severely criticized by a delegate of the Central Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in a convention of the textile union for thus exposing their hands in advance. In lamenting the untimeliness of the article by Mr. Muste "the delegate insisted that the success of organizing the textile industry in the South depended largely on securing the aid of women's clubs, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. . . . and that should this article be called to their attention it would be difficult to gain such support."

In the summer of 1928 an Asheville, N. C., paper carried a feature article from which these quotations are made, "Unique in the South and in some respects in the United States a summer school for women workers in industry is now in progress at Burnsville, N. C. . . . The first session of the school was held last summer at Sweet Briar College in Virginia . . . . Economics is the central course . . . . One purpose of the course is to make the students feel that improvement of industrial conditions is, in part, their responsibility, and that whenever in their own experience they can find a wedge

by which conditions can be improved, they should use it . . . . Closely correlated with the course in economics is one in English composition and public speaking. . . . The school tries to get students who have finished at least the sixth grade."

Further description states that, "Half of the students' expenses are paid by local committees composed of women's clubs, business and professional women's clubs, the Y. W. C. A., some of the men's civic organizations, labor unions, and other industrial groups." (Among whom may be numbered several mill presidents who have been urged by Y. W. C. A. secretaries to send two or more girls to "take advantage of this wonderful opportunity"), "The other half is met by contributions from persons interested in the enterprise."

"Several interesting speakers are on the program. A. J. Muste, chairman of the faculty of the Brookwood Labor College. . . Dr. Brodus Mitchell . . . Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, chairman of the Inter-racial commission; Dean Kesler of the Y. M. C. A. school at Nashville, Tenn.; and Miss Mary C. Barker, president of the American Federation of Teachers."

Broadus Mitchell, of course, needs no introduction to the readers of this paper since his description, published in the Virginia Quarterly, of mill villages as "flesh pots of the South" dominated by mill executives who are "whited sepulchers."

Continuing the write-up of the summer school the paper goes on, "Members of the faculty are Louise Leonard, executive, who worked eight years as National Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Lois MacDonald, economics . . . who studied at the London School of Economics . . . and has written a book on certain phases of Southern industry, (Southern Mill Hills); Amber Arthun . . . former librarian of the Brookwood Labor College." . . . and others including some industrial secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., in Piedmont textile centers.

Those familiar with the Brookwood Labor College recall that in the pamphlet, "Brookwood, Labor's Own School," recently issued in behalf of their endowment fund this information about their graduates is given, "About one-third now hold or have recently held paid positions with their union as organizers, secretaries, business agents . . . or as executive heads of non-resident labor colleges."

From the same pamphlet is this, "Brookwood has an instructor in Labor Dramatics . . . and in various other ways is focusing attention upon the possibility of labor dramas and newer methods of conducting trade union propaganda."

In 1929 the Southern Summer School held its second

session at Burnsville, N. C., with Hollace Ransdell, former librarian of the Brookwood College added to the faculty as instructor in dramatics.

The student body was composed of thirty-six girls or women in Southern industry, twenty-nine of them being in textiles. There were 9 from North Carolina; 8 from Virginia; 8 from Tennessee; 5 from Georgia; 2 from Kentucky and Maryland, each; 1 from South Carolina and 1 from Texas. Home addresses given included Atlanta, Macon, Thomaston; Lynchburg, Danville, Roanoke; Cattlesburg, Louisville; Marion, East Durham, High Point; Union; Hampton, Elizabethton, Knoxville, Johnson City, Nashville; Baltimore.

At the close of the session a souvenir manual was distributed among those at the school lest they forget. Under the caption "High Spots of the Southern Summer School" we read in part:

"July 11: 36 girls arrived . . . tired from their long journey but thrilled at having opportunity to attend this school.

"July 21: We had a picnic on the hill. The visitors were Alfred Hoffman, Jack Herling and Mr. Elliott (Messrs. Hoffman and Herling being then at Marion where they were conducting the strike).

"July 27-28: Week-end conference for college students. On Saturday girls from Sweet Briar College in Virginia and North Carolina College for Women came. Also Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, and Miss Mary Barker arrived. Mrs. Cowper spoke on the passing of labor laws through the legislature. A. J. Muste spoke on workers' education. That night the students of the summer school gave a morality play. . . . On Saturday afternoon Lois MacDonald talked about where the recent disturbances have been in the South. What their causes were and what the public thinks and says. Sunday night A. J. Muste spoke to us about the romance of an industrial workers job.

"August 3: Was a huge week for everybody as it was 'Labor Conference.' We had 43 visitors. The speakers in the afternoon were Mrs. Otey, Miss Carmichael, Bill Ross, Tom Tippet, Alfred Hoffman, Mr. Birthright. That night . . . we had a speech by Mr. Birthright, Mrs. Otey, Mr. Marquart, Miss Barker, Dr. Alexander, and Catherine Howard. Then everyone went over to the chapel where the S. S. S. students gave a mill village play. (The picket line no doubt being quite the stuff.)

"August 4: The speakers were Mr. Birthright, Miss Barker, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Tippet, Mr. Ross, Miss Wall, Mr. Hanley, Alfred Hoffman and Jack Herling.

"August 12: Every student went to the Burnsville courthouse to hear the injunction case against the Marion strikers.

"August 16: Everybody went out again to hear the court decision of the injunction case of the Marion strikers. In the afternoon 19 students with Miss Leonard went to Marion, N. C., and paid a visit. Miss Leonard (and three students) 'spoke.' 'We all sang.'

One section of the note book is given over to selections from students' compositions in which are found these sentences: "We people of the South are waking up to the fact that our conditions are bad. We are finding that we must co-operate and demand what we want and really need, so we came to this school to learn how to do these things. Men and women who work in the mill are very weak, sallow looking people, some of them just dragging around half dead and over-worked. . . . Now some have grandchildren who are growing up to take their places as slaves when they have passed

away." This is the sad picture where little children go into the factory to work, so young, so sweet, being robbed of childhood, school, health, and everything that would make them upright men and women." "The only store that most of the working class ever trade is the company store for most of them eat up today what they work out tomorrow." "Nobody gets anything given them except the bosses. They get big pay and at the end of the year they get a bonus. The superintendent gets one thousand and the bosses get five hundred." "We have a little Baptist church with a preacher paid by the employer. He preaches about heaven and hell. If he is interested in the congregation and their everyday problems he never says so." "I do not like to live in a mill village because the people there are looked down upon as a lower class."

In writing of a strike against the "stretch-out" the students says, "After the stretch-out system was introduced we were put on from eighty to one hundred looms and were given boys and girls to fill our batteries. We had borne this abuse for it was nothing short of this for quite a while. But please don't think we were 'contented cows' for we were far from being anything like that. I will now take you back to the day of our rebellion. . . . We did not have a union at that time, although we have one now that is growing in numbers and enthusiasm." In somewhat similar vein is a composition by the girl describing how she blew the whistle and urged the workers to leave the mill in Elizabethton.

Following these sections, and also written by the students, is this: entitled "Things We Can Do When We Get Back Home."

"Labor unions and Y. W. C. A. industrial clubs. We can apply to them for co-operation in workers education. They will help with classes you get up . . . They will donate money for the use of workers classes. . . . We can have dramatics and pageants in our clubs and attend all the labor conferences we can."

Then follows a recipe: "How to hold the interest of union members," and "How to get new members in a place where there is an open shop."

"Some appropriate songs are: Speak to me Boss; Multi-multi-millionaire, Solidarity Forever; To Labor, Agitate, Educate, Organize today."

"Through plays people can see more clearly what girls in industry have to put up with in the South. . . . Two interesting plays that were given at the Summer School this year were: Work and Wealth and Oh, Mr. Ya'ller Dog, Take Him Away. When girls in industry belong to a union or an industrial club in the Y. W. C. A. . . . plays like these can be given. These plays can be secured by writing to . . ."

Another souvenir carried back from the Burnsville Southern Summer School to the mills for distribution was the American Federation of Labor propaganda in pamphlet, leaflet and poster form.

All of the above is a compendium of quoted data. For conclusion, while the Southern cotton mills are generally understood not to be in favor of such organization of labor, nevertheless the Y. W. C. A., knowing this, is right now accepting, and asking for, substantial financial expression of the trust reposed in it by the Southern textile industry.

Knowing the high character and unquestionable honor of many of the men and women contributing to the Y. W. C. A., as a civic and Christian enterprise we can understand the situation only in the light of the words, "It was not proposed to tell those who thus give

(Continued on Page 31)



# Conference on Carding Methods

The first of a series of technical conferences held in New England under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was devoted to a discussion on carding. The meeting followed the method originated by the Southern Textile Association, except that the names of those taking part in the discussion are not made public.

The following report of the meeting was prepared for publication by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. On account of its length it will be published over a course of several weeks.

Besides the actual value of the report, we are sure that Southern superintendents and overseers will be interested in comparing this discussion with those of the Southern Textile Association.—Editor.

**CHAIRMAN** The first subject today is: "What are good systems and methods to adopt to secure the most economic production in the carding department?" The meeting is now open for discussion.

**MEMBER:** I would be interested to know something about one-process picking.

## One-Process Picking

**MEMBER:** I cannot speak from very much experience, but we had a trial installation of one-process picking that we ran for several months. Some comprehensive tests have been made comparing the results with the regular system, and it worked out very successfully. We find in running a lap on one process we get less variation than in the regular way. The percentage of rejected lap is very much less, and there is very little difference in waste losses. In general, I can say that the results obtained have been satisfactory.

**MEMBER:** We have had a one-process picker in operation at our mill for about two months. We have run tests all the way through into the spinning, broken the yarn, tested for variation, etc., and the only thing that makes me hesitate in saying that it probably is the last word in picking is the appearance of the lap. It has much the appearance of breaker laps under the old system.

I do not think with our particular system, which happens to be a made-up system of the old picker and a new unit, that we get as much dirt out of that picker as we do out of a breaker and finisher in the usual combination. We took a finisher, backed it up to a breaker, put a feeder in between with the regulating system on it, and the yarn variation has been, on the whole, just a little bit under what our normal variation is.

The break of the yarn has been practically the same, and the only thing that I can see to criticize about it is that it doesn't take out, as we have it, quite so much dirt. The stripper has quite a little trouble in putting his lap into the card. It is apt to break back. It hasn't the cohesion that a lap has that is made with the regular two systems of picking, but the lap will weigh a great deal more evenly.

Our experience has been that after you start up in the morning and get rid of that variation that you always get, caused by the machine will run all day with practically no variation in the lap. That is, if your standard is 50 pounds, you will get almost 99 out 100 laps that will 50, or very close to it. Of course, we have only had one machine on it, and you can't tell an awful lot on one machine.

## Not for Low Grade Cotton

**MEMBER:** Would you recommend that picking system for low grade cotton, say strict low middling, average basis?

**MEMBER:** I would say no, that you wouldn't get the cleaning.

**CHAIRMAN:** Does anybody else want to give us any ideas of this body what they know about a picker that is continuous, that operates continuously, and doffs itself? Have any of you ever had any experience in that line, or have you heard of such a machine? I understand that there is a machine somewhere in the works that is going to revolutionize that part of the picking. In other words, a machine that will be a continuous machine, and does its own doffing. If we can get to that point, we are going to make a wonderful stride in the way of unevenness of the lap, especially when you start up.

**MEMBER:** I would like to ask, assuming that the quality of the work is satisfactory with one-process, what are the labor savings?

## Labor Savings

**MEMBER:** Well, take a layout such as we have. Two lines of picking; then the picker room where we have, we will say, six men. We are not stretched out. We could probably save two of those men. Of course, the installation would cost a great deal of money, and it probably wouldn't net the saving of those two men, but that is what we could get along without under the system we have now. If we wanted to stretch out, we could get along with three less men.

**CHAIRMAN:** Is there any other matter you wish to take up on the carding end of it?

## Straight Wire Card Clothing

**MEMBER:** I would like to ask if any of the members present have had experience with straight wire card clothing, and what their opinion of it is.

**CHAIRMAN:** That is a large and much discussed subject, I wonder how many of you men here today have had experience with that? We would like to hear from you.

**MEMBER:** I am not going to say anything about it, but I think it is a very timely subject. I find in my contact with the card clothing manufacturers that there are two groups. One group openly condemns the idea of straight wire card clothing, and the other group claims a great deal for it. And I think it is a fact that if the claims of the group that are for it are true, it is something that we all ought to know about. Therefore, I would be very glad if some one would state his experience on that.

**MEMBER:** We made quite extensive experiments with the straight wire. We tried different settings, different speeds, etc., and we haven't as yet found anything that would equal on setting with the regular wire. I am talking now of tire fabrics. We save on waste, but the waste is still in there. We see it in our fabrics. We can find the waste in the fabric. We are not as yet sold on the straight wire clothing at all. Mr. Ashworth told me that it wasn't anything new; that years ago his uncle, in England, had perfected a wire that was practically a straight wire, and they abandoned it at that time. We haven't seen anything in it yet, outside of a little waste saving.

**CHAIRMAN:** I wish to verify that statement that you made regarding Mr. Ashworth and say that I

understand that straight wire clothing was patented in England forty-two years ago, in 1887. Now, has any one else anything to say on this subject?

MEMBER: I can't speak from actual experience but one of our mills in the South has this straight wire on perhaps a dozen out of forty cards. They like it so well that the last time I talked with the superintendent, he felt then that if he had the straight wire on all his cards, he would prefer that rather than a card-stripping system.

MEMBER: That is the point that I am very glad to have brought out. I haven't had experience with the clothing. My experience has been with the fellows trying to sell it to me. They all bring up that very point, that you save on card stripping. Now the question I want to ask is, if you don't take the waste out there, what happens to it? Does it go through in your sliver, or what happens to it? Does anybody know?

MEMBER: I will elaborate a little bit on what we ran up against on it. The agent of our Southern mill is sold on the straight wire card clothing, and likes it, yet his fabric doesn't show that it is as good as the regular clothing. Where we are running it, we have some speeders close by, and those speeders are covered all the time with fly waste and lint. There is a continual collection all the time, and it means continual cleaning. We get an invisible loss there that is a great deal higher than on our regular clothing. It certainly shows when you go and look at those cards and see the lint and fly waste around there, and then go to the other cards and see the difference. You can see where some of your waste is going, but the waste is certainly in the work, because when we strip, we will find little pieces of cotton plant, leaf, etc., stuck in there that you would never find in your regular work. Our room is a good deal dirtier where those are than with the regular clothing.

CHAIRMAN: Might I ask you how often you strip your cards on the straight wire?

#### Card Stripping

MEMBER: Well they recommend stripping once a month, and by that time, they are loaded up so that it is awfully hard to work to strip them. You have to put your stripper on, and it is some job getting the cylinder started to pull that out. On the last test we started, we stripped every two weeks. From what I have seen of them, I can't see how we can strip and not face, in time, the clothing on those cards, because there is an awful pressure there in stripping.

CHAIRMAN (Addressing a previous speaker): Could you answer any questions along that line in regard to stripping? How often do they strip in the South at your mill?

MEMBER: Just as they told us, once a month, but I hadn't heard that they had any trouble stripping. I heard that one mill that has just started up in the South with 200 cards has put straight wire on all their cards. What bothers me is that I have talked with a lot of manufacturers and they don't seem to have any use for it all. There certainly is a great difference of opinion on that subject.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any other points to be brought out in regard to straight wire clothing? Are there any other members present who have had experience along that line? We surely would like to hear from them, because that is quite a question today.

MEMBER: Not from actual experience, but in talking with a man who has had experience in a local mill. I understand that they have considerable trouble when

anything goes through the card that would ordinarily flatten the wire. When this straight wire lays down, it can't be brought back to condition. In this particular mill where they have tried it out on one or two cards, they have considerable trouble in that manner.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any member here who knows of a mill that has put straight wire in and has made combed work, 50s to 60s yarn?

#### On Combed Yarns

MEMBER: I have had several cards equipped with straight wire. First we put them on the doffers. We watch those things carefully, and we tried to find out where the extra waste went to that we saved. We couldn't find hardly any difference in the web, and we couldn't find any difference in the finished yarn, running 50s and 60s up to 80s.

Then we tried one card with straight wire on both the cylinder and on the doffer. Now I am not here to say that straight wire is absolutely satisfactory, and if I were going to build a new mill tomorrow, I certainly would be in a quandary what to do, whether to put it in or not. But our experience with the straight wire, up to date, has given us results equal to our other wire, and, of course, saves a tremendous amount of stripping and grinding.

I have not gone far enough with it to say that it is something that I would want to establish as a regular proposition in building a new mill or clothing cards. I think it is something that will take years for people to be thoroughly grounded in, and to realize whether it is the proper thing to go ahead with or not. Up to now, the experience we have had with it has been very good indeed.

CHAIRMAN: Have any other members anything to say on this subject? If not, are there any other questions that you wish to ask at this time? You are bringing out quite a number of ideas here. You certainly had a diversity of opinion with regard to straight wire.

MEMBER: Along the same line, Mr. Chairman, isn't the continuous card stripper up for discussion?

MEMBER: You mean the Belger roll?

MEMBER: Yes.

#### Belger System

CHAIRMAN: Has anyone here anything to say with regard to the Belger roll?

MEMBER: We have three machines equipped with the Belger roll. Two of them were originally put in by Belger, I should say around three years ago. The last one was put in by the Saco-Lowell people, who have taken over Belger's patents on that. These cards are all equipped with straight-toothed doffers, the last one put in with Ashworth hardened point wire. These cards will run day in and day out without any stripping, and no ordinary person can tell by the looks of the web that the card was not stripped the same time the other cards were stripped.

The amount of waste varies only in one way. Our strips are a little heavier. Our fly is probably a little less. We have no cylinder stripping except once a month when we strip and then grind. The last roll that the Saco-Lowell put in, with the hardened wire, we grind once a month, but it really does not need it then.

It is a very simple job to strip it now, but with the original installation we had trouble for a while stripping the card after it ran a month. We would have to put a stripping brush on and burnish it to get the wire clean again, but since the Saco-Lowell took it over, they have worked on it, and now have the three cards

(Continued on Page 12)





## "FAST? ABSOLUTELY!"

THE clerk behind the counter is *you* to the customer in your store. Thru that clerk she sees *you*, *your* experience, *your* policies and *your* ability as a merchandiser. If the goods look right, a smile with a few pat phrases from the clerk—and the sale is made—if the customer has confidence in *you*.

But when the goods are washed—they are out in the world on their own and must stand the test alone. At that moment *your* reputation with

one customer (and often with her neighbors) stands or falls. Soap, water and daily use tell conclusively whether that particular piece of goods was *actually* fast dyed. Multiplied by thousands such daily tests *make* a store's reputation!

\* \* \*

The introduction of fast dyes made textile history. Their highly satisfactory development has made possible the present vogue for washable goods. For fast dyes are the dependable element in an industry whose color and merchandising standards have been confused for years, due to

the highly competitive market.

Today retailers are fortunate. All along the line, from the dye house to the finished goods or garment, there are ranged forward-looking converters and manufacturers who guard jealously the materials entering into their product. These manufacturers alone can honestly guarantee the color fastness of their goods.

There is no magic about it, simply a clear understanding of *consumer demand* and an insignificant additional expense for *genuine fast colors*—and the trick is done.

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**FAST-DYED FABRICS**

Pioneer American Vat Dye Manufacturers



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

## Conference on Carding Methods

(Continued from Page 10)

running, so that they will run a month and you cannot see very much difference in the web.

There is a little difference in the yarn. If you tested the yarn carefully for strength, there is a little difference in favor of our regular work. Our production is pretty high, but on low production work the Belger roll, with a straight-toothed doffer, is a pretty good combination.

MEMBER: Would you be kind enough to take a poll and see how many present have at least one installation of one-process picking, and how many are using straight wire clothing. Has anybody here got the straight wire doffers only? There is one. Are the hardened points on the doffers or only on the cylinders?

MEMBER: No, just the cylinders. We have equipped some doffers lately, but we have had it on the cylinders for about three years.

### Hard Pointed Wire

CHAIRMAN: There is a point that might be brought up, today. Is there any member present that has had any experience on hard pointed wire, and what has been your gain, if any?

MEMBER: We have in one of our plants between 40 and 50 cards with hardened points. We have not had any trouble at all with them, and the saving is on the grinding, where you have a big installation of cards. You are grinding those cards every ten weeks, in comparison with our other cards.

MEMBER: It seems to me I heard the chairman say he had some of this hard pointed wire. I think it would be a good idea for him to tell us his experience with it.

CHAIRMAN: That is true. We equipped one room of 24 cards, both cylinders and doffers, and now in purchasing new clothing, I do not buy anything but hard pointed wire. The point that we have found of advantage is that the card remains sharp longer. Therefore, it gives us better carding work. We have had some cards that we have not ground for five months and they are in fine condition. We like it very much.

I might say in connection with this that we have made some tests on these cards in the matter of reducing our cylinder speed, and the results that we are obtaining are very gratifying. Instead of running the cylinder at the old proverbial speed of 165, we have cut it down to 140.

Our argument in favor of that was, that it did not have a tendency to throw the cotton off by centrifugal force and had a tendency to lay down, allowing the flats to do their work better. We have several cards on that work. We have made some 60s yarn out of it, and I can state frankly that we have a rounder yarn and a stronger yarn than we have from anything else. How far we can go with this we do not know, but this is our test at the present time.

Now, do not misunderstand me when I say that this hard pointed wire is any better than the card that is first ground, but it retains its point longer. Therefore, it gives us better carding results. Now, is there anybody else who wishes to speak on this matter?

MEMBER: I would like to ask the chairman if he changed the speed of his flats when he reduced his cylinder speed?

CHAIRMAN: No. We just reduced the speed of the cylinder and then continued our flats and licker-in as

(Continued on Page 14)



# "SONOCO"

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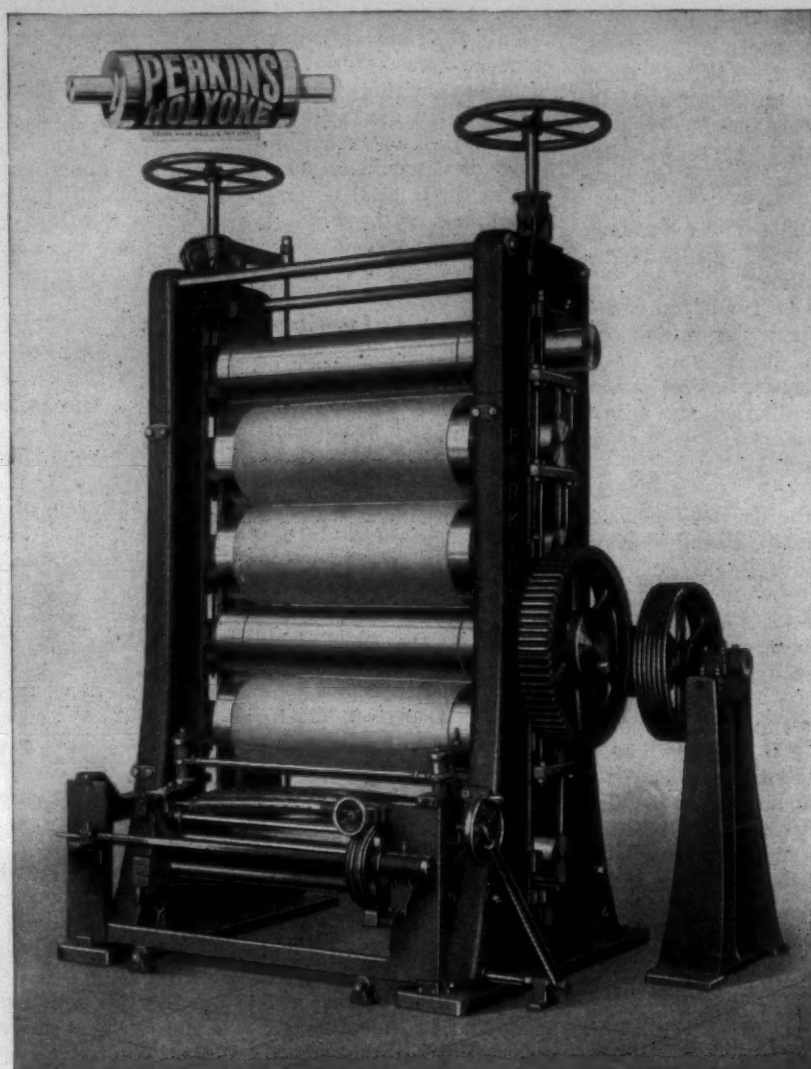
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*No CALENDER can  
be better than the  
ROLLS in it*

The successful manufacture of textile finishing machinery requires not only engineering and manufacturing ability but a complete knowledge of the problem of the industry from the mill man's viewpoint.

The Perkins organization, established in 1873, has always studied the textile finishing business with the idea of producing machines that will finish textiles in the most efficient and at the same time the most economic manner.

The Perkins 6-Roll Rolling Calender illustrated is another rugged Perkins machine. It has combined deadset and compound lever pressure. The drive is direct connected, employing Tex-rope from drive shaft to motor.

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Singers

Squeezers  
Tenters  
Washers  
Winders

## Conference on Carding Methods

(Continued from Page 12)

previously. We simply reduced the speed of the cylinders to reduce the centrifugal action. Now, are there any other questions with regard to straight wire? Or have you any other questions at this time?

MEMBER: I should like to ask if there was any variation from the weight with the Belger stripper from the ordinary weight of the sliver?

MEMBER: I should like to ask if there was any variation from the weight with the Belger stripper from the ordinary weight of the sliver?

MEMBER: Well, of course, the card will run closer to weight with the Belger roll, that is, day in and day out. You do not get the variation due to your stripping. Outside of that, we do not notice any variation. That is, you always get quite a variation on card sliver, anyway.

MEMBER: Do you find it heavier?

MEMBER: No.

MEMBER: I would like to ask the previous speaker if he finds any difference in the card clothing keeping its face with the Belger roll. Does it get dull any quicker?

MEMBER: I dislike to get up and say anything that might react against the sale of these appliances, and yet I want to tell the truth in a meeting like this or it does not do any good to say anything. The experience that we had with the Belger roll on the ordinary clothing was this. The wire would be just as smooth as a pane of glass. It takes absolutely all the point off the wire and it takes a considerably longer time to get the point back again, but the thing I do want to say is this, that we do not notice a bit of difference in the appearance of our web when the wire is as smooth as glass from when it was sharp.

MEMBER: I do not think the previous speaker ought to be afraid of making a statement like that, nor should anybody else so far as that goes, because I think here is the time that we fellows in the game ought to tell each other what we run up against, rather than have a salesman come in and tell you how good a thing is. He will tell you that you ought to put it on all your cards, and you ought to do this, that, and the other thing, and if we cannot get together like this and ask the fellow who has tried it, we are likely to take the salesman's advice, and possibly get stuck.

MEMBER: We put a Belger roll on a class of work where we were using a fancy, and it is going very satisfactorily on that kind of work. It does take the point of the wire off some, but on the class of work we use it on it does not show it.

MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say this with regard to the principle of the Belger roll. I suppose we have had them pretty nearly as long as anybody in this country, and there is one thing to remember. The only difference the Belger roll makes in your card is the difference that you ordinarily get in your cylinder and your doffer strips.

Now, you know that your cylinder and doffer strips are a very, very small percentage of your work, and you distribute that percentage over, say a production of 1,200 pounds a day, I think you will have to admit it would take a pretty keen eye to discover it. And that is the only thing that the Belger roll offers in the working of the card. It keeps your fibres on top of your wire all the time and, therefore, you do not get the bedding in the wire that you get with the regular system of carding, where your short fibres and a little

dirt gets into the wire and you take it out when you strip. Outside of that, the Belger roll gives you just exactly the same action as your other carding, just the same as it was before that roll was put on. There is a little suction there. It draws some of the lighter fly through. In our work, that was a very, very small percentage, and even if it was larger, it would be so so small it would be hard to find it in the work. Of course, the thing that some people might criticize is the smoothness of the wire. We looked at the thing thoroughly and tested it carefully and on our work it was almost impossible to see any difference. Of course, we use good cotton.

### Long Draft on Cards

CHAIRMAN: Has any gentleman here heard of such a thing as a card running on a draft of 200, or thereabouts. I would like to ask if that was on the usual size of lap, or a heavier lap?

MEMBER: I think it was about a one-pound lap; a sixteen-ounce lap.

CHAIRMAN: In other words, the application of long draft spinning to the card, is that it?

MEMBER: Yes, something like that. I was told that a certain mill was doing very well with it, and that the work was cleaner because of the long draft. But I have always understood that the longer the draft, the more uneven the sliver.

MEMBER: We have gone by picking, but I would like to inquire if anybody has had any experience in correcting the weight of laps for moisture in the picker room?

MEMBER: In all our mills we correct all the laps for moisture.

### Correcting Laps for Moisture

MEMBER: May I ask if you take your air from outdoors, or from inside.

MEMBER: From inside the room. We test the air every two hours, as I remember it, and adjust our scales each time, if necessary.

MEMBER: The reason I ask is that we commenced doing that two months ago, and find it works out very successfully in the sizing. We also correct on the drawing, and it shows up in the sizing of the yarn. We think it is a great help.

MEMBER: We do that same thing, correct for moisture. I might say that there is a scale concern that has a scale in my mill today, and we are working on a proposition, where it will do its correction automatically. A great many members here probably saw in the last issue of "Cotton" a very well written article on how a mill corrects their laps for moisture. They have a small bunch of cotton on one of these correct reading scales calibrated to a series of numbers, and their lap scale, instead of reading 39 or 40 pounds, or whatever the lap is going to weigh, has a calibration of the same number.


The way it works is, if the moisture content moves that needle to ten, the operative must have his laps weight to ten on the scale. A certain scale firm has a lap scale in our mills that we are working on that has the same principle. It will probably take some time to perfect it, and some time before they get it on the market, but I think you will see a scale on the market within a year with which the only thing you will have to do to keep your laps corrected for moisture will be to put a given weight of cotton in a small wire basket on that scale twice a day. The equalization of that cotton with the atmosphere in the room will either make that needle fast or slow, so that when you put

(Continued on Page 32)





## *There is* **STRENGTH** *in a bundle!*



An old story tells of a bundle of sticks that defied the strength of two men. Taken one at a time, their usefulness was limited; bound together the strength of each was multiplied by the strength of the others. . . .

Years that have been applied to the constructive development of machines, methods, materials, and service—linked to manufacture by forward-minded policies—become a great bundle of experience, dependable, reliable, **STRONG**.

Scientific research, advanced engineering principles, careful selection of materials, and precision methods are a part of the master-bundle of manufacturing experience.

Bound by the ties of a common policy they become a responsible system for responsible production. The strength of the system is in the bundle.

*Founded in 1857*

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EASTERN DIVISION JORDAN DIVISION  
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MONTICELLO, GA. DUBLIN, GA.  
JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

# PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Question for Spinners

Editor:

I am having a great deal of trouble with slugs and gouts in my filling; especially on Nos. 4s to 7s. When an end comes down the sliver will catch over on another end, and run anywhere from a slug or gout to 40 yards. My underclearers are perfectly clean. I am using heavier travelers with as near standard speed as possible. What can be done to make the sliver drop down and catch on underclearers? Any suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

A. J. E.

## Settings Rolls Closer for Spinning Linters

Editor:

I am spinning very short cotton and linters on regular spinning frames. And I am having great trouble in getting the top and bottom rolls set close enough. I would appreciate some advice through these columns regarding this matter.

SOUTH.

I would change the front and the middle steel rolls and their tops rolls for those of a smaller diameter. Possibly the front roll only would need to be changed to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " of diameter, depending upon the average length of the stock.

MECHANIC.

## Changing the Pitch of the Flutings on Steel Rolls

Editor:

For very fine work like 80s to 120s would it be an advantage to make the flutings on the steel rolls finer?

MILL.

Answering Mill's question, would state that if I were ordering spinning frames for a new mill, I would insist upon having the flutings made of a finer pitch. I believe it would be of greater advantage for spinning fine work.

R. P. Q.

## Uneven Yarn in Series

Editor:

I am having a very unusual experience. I am making a certain special yarn a little heavier than was made previously on the spinning frames. Now this yarn will run very even for long lengths and then it will be very uneven for short lengths. What causes this serial unevenness?

CONN.

Conn has evidently made a heavier yarn where he was making a finer yarn, it is evident that the trouble is caused by the roving traverse motion. Coarse yarns take up more room of traverse between the rolls than finer yarns do. It would appear that this new yarn spins very evenly during the normal period of the traverse. But when the roving traverse changes at one end or the other or at both ends, the roving runs nearer the edge of some of the rolls than it should, but not enough to break the ends down. This will cause uneven yarn in serial order as mentioned. It is a case of slightly shortening the roving traverse or a case of moving the traverse a little more to one side and away from causing the roving to run on the edge of the top roll.

SPINNER.

## Work Runs Bad

Editor:

I am overseer of spinning, and my good running work has suddenly started going badly. The ends keep breaking so fast that the spinners cannot keep up their side. Can some more experienced overseer of spinning advise me how to locate the trouble?

YOUNG OVERSEER.

On account of this change of weather from hot to a colder season, he will have to be quick to act about several things. Examine the relative humidity. Is this system working properly?

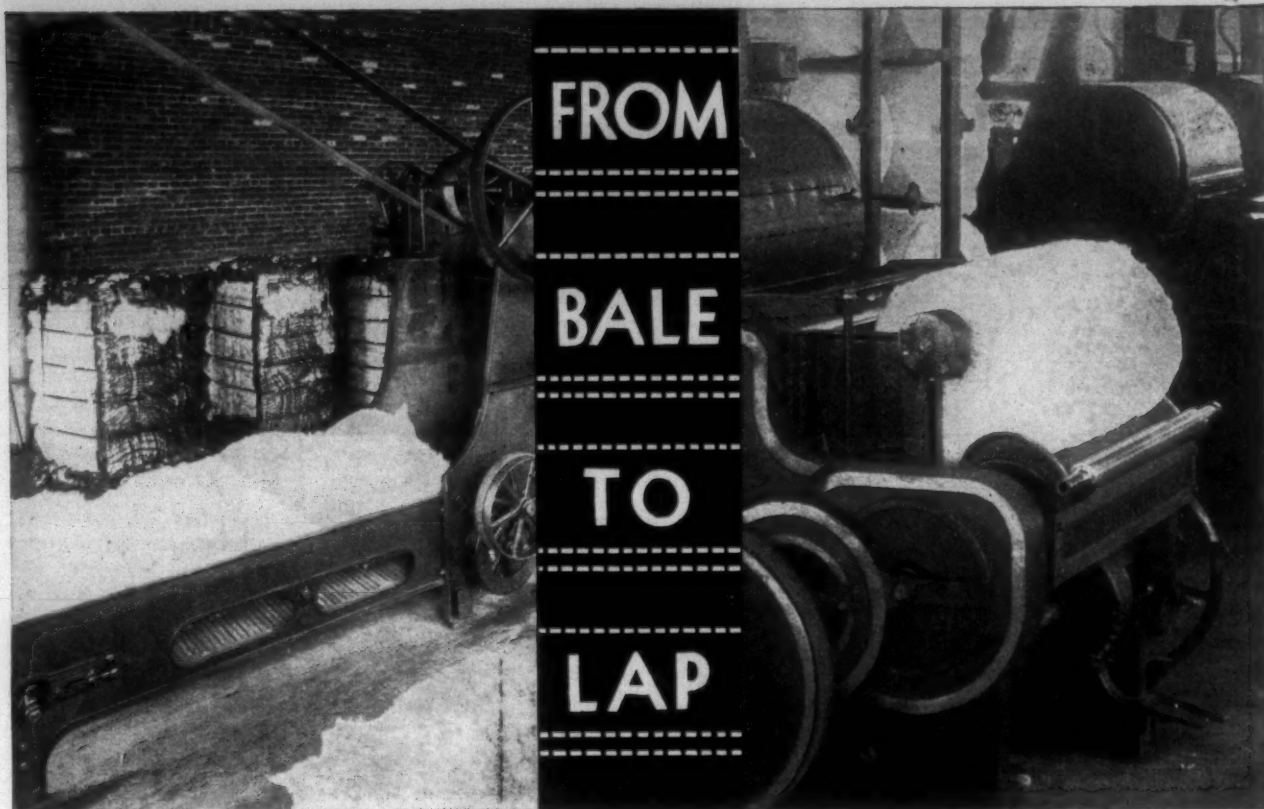
It may be necessary to add a little more twist in order to maintain about the same turns per inch which the yarn had. This means that the bands are apt to slip more in a colder atmosphere. Some cotton requires more twist than other. Has the cotton mixture been changed? Have the spindle bands been cleaned off of late? Remove all slack bands. Be sure the driving belts are kept clean. Belts which are laden with waste on the driving surface will create much more electricity at certain times than others. Be certain that the spindles have not been recently oiled with heavier oil than usual by mistake. This will retard the spindle speed, i.e., the bands will slip more with the heavier oil. Examine the roving very carefully. It may be discovered that some drawing frame is cutting the sliver. Call the carder in to assist you. He should be your best friend. Sometimes it is actually necessary to run a certain cotton mixture through the spinning room at a slower speed. Consult your superintendent very faithfully about your sudden trouble. He may locate the trouble immediately, and thank you very much for having taken him into your confidence at the earliest moment available. It is sometimes necessary to get together and work all night to make such changes as may be needed to straighten out a situation that you mentioned. Do not forget to change the travelers at once either for new ones of the same weight as the old ones. Or if the work is heavier, put on a set of heavier ones. But if the work is running on the light side put on a set of lighter ones. Also put in a tooth of twist to bring the weight up. Or else change the draft gears to make the yarn of the right weight. Whether it is best to change the twist or the draft gear to make yarn weight right, depends upon the cotton, or if a mistake has been made in the cotton mixture, it will not spin well anyway. In such a case it is better to make the change which will give the slower speed to help out the spinners. This means that if the work is light to put in a tooth of twist instead of making the yarn heavier. The lower speed will help out the spinners. But if the yarn is too heavy instead of taking the twist out by one or two teeth, it will be better to change the draft gear and keep the speed normal.

This question has started a case of most careful investigation, and it will require experience and good judgment to remedy this sudden trouble.

TECHNICAL.

Griffin, Ga.—The Griffin Manufacturing Company, recently purchased at receivers sale by R. E. Hightower and associates, of Thomaston, Ga., will probably be re-equipped by the new owners.





## an **AUTOMATIC PROCESS** for an **AUTOMATIC AGE**

**W**ITH the introduction of Saco-Lowell One-Process Picking and the new Automatic Distributor System, the opening, blending, cleaning, and lap-ping of cotton fibres has been made an absolutely automatic process. With each machine under electric control, and with synchronized electric control established from bale-breaker to finisher section of One-Process Picker, we have entirely eliminated the human element from the time the bale is opened until the laps are ready for the cards.

Better opening, better blending, better cleaning and a much better and stronger yarn; all these advantages are made possible, with lower costs, by this Saco-Lowell achievement.

Then, too, there is Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning.

May we send you the facts about these outstanding developments of the century?

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MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Particular attention given to  
All Types of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
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## Sales Representatives

A client of ours, manufacturing chemists for the Textile Industry, national in scope, has vacancies for experienced representatives who have a large following among the cotton weaving mills, to promote the sale of scientifically conceived warp dressings. This advertisement is directed to men who are eager to be connected with a reputable, aggressive organization with unlimited opportunity for greater earning power. Replies will not be considered unless complete information is given in first letter as to qualifications, age, territory covered, and references. All replies will be treated as strictly confidential. The organization of our clients is full cognizant of this advertisement.

**Street & Finney,**  
Advertising,  
40 West 40th Street, New York City

## PERSONAL NEWS

L. P. Pitts, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted a position with the Arnco Mills, Newnan, Ga.

W. D. Wilkes, formerly night superintendent at the Albertville plant, has been promoted to the position formerly held by Mr. Stevens.

B. J. Boddie, formerly with the Jasper Mills of the Alabama Mills, has been appointed night superintendent at the Albertville plant of Saratoga Victory Mills.

A. F. Bruton has resigned as general manager of the Saratoga-Victory Mills at Albertville and Guntersville, Ala.

M. D. Link, from Fort Mill, S. C., has become night superintendent of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Atco, Ga.

J. A. Witworth, formerly overseer carding at the Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga., is now operating a laundry at that place.

T. F. Cuddy, of Maiden, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Alsace, Nims and Woodlawn plants of the American Yarn & Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., succeeding the late R. E. Starnes.

A. F. McKissick, well known mill executive of Greenville, S. C., and J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., have returned from a big game hunt in Wyoming.

D. W. Lance has resigned as superintendent of the Bowie Cotton Mills, Bowie, Texas, and accepted a position with the International Shoe Company's cotton mill at Malvern, Ark.

E. A. Smith, Jr., who was formerly connected with E. W. Sweet Yarn Company of Burlington, N. C., is now located at 630 Third Trust Building, Gastonia, N. C., where he is established in the yarn business.

Odis E. Stevens, formerly superintendent of the Albertville plant of Saratoga Victory Mills, Inc., at Albertville, Ala., has been appointed general manager of that company's mills at Albertville and at Guntersville.

J. O. Epps, formerly of the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., has been appointed sales manager of the Sanders Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C. makers of patented flyer pressers.

M. B. Baldwin has resigned as assistant overseer of spinning at the Manville-Jenckes Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Adams-Swirles-Mills, Macon, Ga.

## Obituary

### Hugh G. Chatham

Hugh G. Chatham, 66, president of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Winston-Salem and Elkin, N. C., died in a Baltimore hospital.

For many years, Mr. Chatham was prominent in the business and political world of North Carolina, being president of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, one of the most widely known blanket manufacturing com-



panies of the United States, selling many blankets to the Federal government.

Mr. Chatham was a former chairman of the State democratic executive committee, State senator from Forsyth county, a member of the State finance committee, in addition to serving on several other important committees. He also was a former president of the North Carolina Railroad and a promoter of the Elkins and Alleghaney Railroad.

Born at Elkin, Mr. Chatham spent his early life there, where his father owned a woolen mill. He moved to Winston-Salem in 1906, and began the operation of the blanket company here, in addition to handling the affairs of the Elkin plant.

Mr. Chatham is survived by four brothers, Paul, of Charlotte; and R. M., Alex and Don Chatham, of Elkin; one sister, Mrs. M. E. Motsinger, wife of the secretary of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem; one son, Thurmond, and one daughter, Mrs. Ralph Hanes, both of Winston-Salem.

#### J. L. Hartsell

Concord, N. C.—Funeral services for J. L. Hartsell, prominent cotton manufacturer who died at his home here Friday night of a heart attack, were held at the home Saturday afternoon.

Apparently in his usual health during the day and early evening, Mr. Hartsell complained of feeling ill shortly before 10 o'clock Thursday night and attributed his illness to something he had eaten. Physicians were immediately summoned, but he died peacefully before aid could reach him.

Coming here in 1885 he secured a position with the Cannon & Fetzer Company, then one of the leading mercantile establishments in the State, and much of his early business training was secured under the managers of this very successful firm. He remained in the mercantile business until 1905, when he became one of the organizers and the first manager of the Young-Hartsell Mill, now the Hartsell Mills Company.

Mr. Hartsell was one of the first manufacturers in the State to adopt the 55-hour program of work for the textile employees, and for the past 12 years his mill has been operated for 5 days of 11 hours each week, a program which is now finding favor in other textile plants.

Under a reorganization plan in the mill several years ago, when Mr. Hartsell became the largest single stockholder, he was made president and treasurer and general manager, positions he held at the time of his death.

He is survived by Mrs. Hartsell, three daughters and one son.

#### Iselin-Jefferson to Sell for Fountain Inn and Easley No. 3

Iselin-Jefferson Company has been appointed selling agent for the Fountain Inn plant, Fountain Inn, S. C., of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, and for the Easley No. 3 plant, Liberty, S. C., of the Easley Cotton Mills. The selling house is thus given the agency of two additional plants of these two large Greenville, S. C., organizations. For a number of years past the firm has been representing the big Greenville plant of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company as well as the Easley No. 1 Mill at Easley, and the Easley No. 2 Mill at Liberty. These mills are among the largest successful manufacturers wide and narrow print cloths, pajama checks and sheetings in the South, representing over 200,000 spindles.



**THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE**

## When Heddle Frames Are Needed In A Hurry.—Count On Us . . .

This organization is keyed to handle "rush" orders. Quality is not sacrificed for speed. Anticipated sizes and styles are planned ahead for hurried shipments.

All Heddle Frames are constructed of selected air-dried lumber. All with strongly reinforced ends for longer service.

**Heddles and  
Heddle Frames  
Also Shuttles**

**The J. H. Williams Co.**

**Millbury, Mass.**

**GEORGE F. BAHAN,**

**Southern Representative**

**Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.**

## Southern Textile Association

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be held at Spartanburg, S. C., on November 1 and 2, it was announced from the association offices. Headquarters will be at the Franklin Hotel.

The value of new and improved equipment will be the principal subject considered at the meeting. A full list of speakers is to be announced soon.

## Much Interest in Night School at Spray

It is reported by the educational director of the mills at Leaksville, Spray and Draper, N. C., that more interest is being shown this year in evening school work than ever before. There is a fine spirit evident in all the classes and new classes have been formed in addition to the old ones which have been running from year to year.

It is rather significant that for ten years these communities have faithfully followed out the program of the State Department of Vocational Education and that interest has increased throughout the years. The group of mills in these communities include: The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company, Spray Cotton Mills, The Morehead Cotton Mills Company, Leaksville Cotton Mills, Leaksville Woolen Mills.

All of these mills co-operate to put on a community wide program of challenging interest to all of the employees.

The State of North Carolina through its Supervisor of Industrial Education, George W. Coggin, of Raleigh, has made wonderful progress in industrial education under the Smith-Hughes Act and the mills at Spray and vicinity have taken a leading part in the program of the State. Some of these teachers have been on the job eight to ten years and they have eight teachers who hold certificates from the State of North Carolina for industrial subjects.

The classes which are being taught this year are, as follows:

### Draper

Weaving and designing: W. J. Squires, teacher; carding and spinning: J. O. Newton, teacher; cotton mill mathematics: L. A. Hamrick, teacher.

### Spray

Mechanical electrical engineering: W. F. Humbert, teacher; cotton mill mathematics: W. J. Hankins, teacher; cloth calculations and designing: Howard Barton, teacher; related subjects: J. E. Holmes, teacher; gingham and silk loom fixing: Walter Webster, teacher;

### Leaksville

Jacquard designing: H. P. Mansfield, teacher; cotton mill mathematics: H. Z. Smith, teacher.

The type of teachers may be illustrated by positions they hold. In the lot there are three designing and weaving specialists, one resident engineer, one second hand (teacher of loom fixing), on carding and spinning foreman, one office manager, one superintendent of schools, one loom fixer (I. C. S. textile graduate), one production and cost manager.

The community has a vital interest in the evening school work and other forms of industrial education, as it has seen beneficial effects during the past years. Incidentally, this community has two part-time classes for boys and girls, these schools being run on Fridays and Saturdays for boys and girls who are not at work at that time.

## Trend in Car Upholstery

DuPont Fabric Development Service has received a cabled report from its representative at the Paris Automobile Salon. In the automobile field the Salon corresponds to a fashion opening. Only the highest priced cars are shown.

A majority of the cars are upholstered in fabrics—69 per cent broadcloths, 12 per cent Bedford cords, 9 per cent pile fabrics and 10 per cent plain fabrics of silk ad rayon with woven designs.

Fifty-eight per cent of the broadcloths have no patterns; 42 per cent have small designs, generally on beige or brown grounds. There are also a few stripes.

Bedford cords have no designs and are mostly in beige and grey shades.

The pile fabrics are largely without designs. One is a fur imitation.

A Schumacher rayon broadcloth developed by Du Pont Rayon Company is shown in a custom body on a Minerva chassis.

The cable brings out the interesting point that there is now no doubt that bright paint colors have come to stay in the decoration of the modern automobile, and that the present style of decoration is not a passing fad.

## Research in Fabric Construction

Raleigh, N. C.—Co-operative utilization has been arranged for between the Textile School of North Carolina State College and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to announcement of Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean of the school. The work will begin at once.

Under the direction of Dr. Nelson and J. J. Brown, representing the Department of Agriculture, the two agencies will conduct technological research with a view to developing fabrics more suitable for economical use as bagging for cotton bales, bags for agricultural products and for such other uses as may be agreed upon.

## National Association Program

Boston, Mass.—Thomas W. Pelham, vice-president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, will address the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at its annual dinner Thursday evening, October 31st, in the Copley-Plaza. The banquet will be the closing feature of a two-day convention in which employee relations, distribution and fashions will be the general topics for discussion.

President Lincoln Baylies will open the convention with greetings to the manufacturers at the first of the sessions, which will be held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 30th. Irving Southworth of Lawrence will preside and the speakers will have for their subject, "Some Aspects of Employee Relations."

A theatre party and fashion show will be the entertainment feature for members of the organization and their guests Wednesday evening in the Copley Theatre.

Henry G. Lord of Boston will be the chairman of the meeting Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Representatives of the manufacturer, the cotton textile merchant, the converter and the retailer will discuss "Distribution" from their respective viewpoints.



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**S**OLUBLE Pine Oil enables the dyer to match shades, therefore obtaining proper depth and evenness of color, bringing out and making more brilliant the vari-colored shades of Rayon fabrics, and making a more pleasing and satisfactory appearance.

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NITROCELLULOSE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
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| D. H. HILL, JR.  | Associate Editor |
| JUNIOUS M. SMITH | Business Manager |

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| Single Copies                   | .10    |

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Home Grown Unions

James F. Barrett, of Brevard, N. C., a former union organizer, recently came forth with the suggestion that "Home Grown Unions" be established in Southern cotton mills.

We can say to Mr. Barrett that "Home Grown Unions" will be established in the South whenever there is a "Home Grown Demand" for them.

Up to the present time all demand for unions in Southern cotton mills has come from the outside and very largely from Northern organizers who wish to get their living out of dues paid by Southern mill employees.

Southern mill employees have enough intelligence to handle their own affairs and when there is a home grown demand for unions there will be home grown unions.

During the past few months the South has been overrun with union organizers representing two rival organizations, the National Textile Workers (Communists) and the United Textile Workers (American Federation of Labor) and the press has been filled with their statements and with accounts of disorders created by their agents and dupes.

The truth is that in spite of all that has been published, neither organization has become established and there is no probability of either gaining a position of influence in this section at any time in the near future.

Many times in the past, union organizers have invaded the South and they always at the outset get a number of followers, mostly from a shiftless class of employees who are induced to join by the promise of being supported in idleness during a strike which is to be called at an early date.

Very soon the better class of those who joined

the union quit and the shiftless class being denied the free food they anticipated begin to disappear.

That situation has developed in the South with both the United Textile Workers and the National Textile Workers and instead of making the progress which they claim neither organization has in the South twenty-five per cent of the membership which they had three months ago.

Neither organization is strong enough in any cotton mill to pull a strike in which twenty per cent of the employees would participate.

This was plainly shown during the recent attempt to pull the second strike at the Marion Manufacturing Company, for less than fifteen per cent of the employees walked out when the union ordered the strike.

Our New England friends are constantly predicting that Southern mill will be unionized but to our own knowledge they have been making same prediction for almost thirty years.

In 1900 two of our worst textile strikes occurred, one at Augusta, Ga., and one at Burlington, N. C.

There were violent disorders and people were injured at both places.

Our New England friends said then, "Unions are inevitable and Southern mills may as well recognize them."

We have passed through many labor disturbances since then and always New England men have said, "You are going to have labor unions."

In our opinion Southern cotton mills are, today, further from being unionized than they were in 1900.

We do not believe that anyone else knows and understands the cotton mill employees as well as the editor of this journal.

They come of good Anglo-Saxon stock and have in them a spirit of fairness and a keener understanding than that with which they are credited.

They know that they can go to the office of any mill manager and discuss any grievance with him and they have the idea that they can handle their own affairs without the aid of professional organizers who have a selfish object in their unionization.

When Jas. Barrett suggested "Home Grown Unions" he came very near a great truth for we will have "Home Grown Unions" whenever there is a "Home Grown Demand for Unions."

Up to the present time the demand for unions in Southern cotton mills has come almost entirely from outsiders and the mill employees of the South are not going to permit outsiders to handle their affairs. If any one would study the past efforts to unionize Southern mills he would realize the truth of our statement.



### Up To You

A farmer standing on his porch early one morning saw his dog jump a rabbit and watched them as they rushed across the fields and disappeared in the woods. Before a great while the hound came slinking back without his prey. Upon being severely scolded by his master for his lack of success, he replied according to the fable,

*"The hare was running for his life, while I was only running for my breakfast."*

Do we not find a simile to this story in the manufacturer and the commission man. A drop in the price of goods—which usually follows any let down in the morale of the manufacturer—might easily spell ruin to the manufacturing corporation while to the selling house it would not mean the loss of as much as a breakfast.

For example: Suppose a broker sells 3,000,000 pounds of goods per year for which the manufacturer receives 36 cents per pound or \$1,000,000.00 and which barely allows the mill to break even. Now suppose this broker in order to get the better of a competing broker insists on the manufacturer reducing the price of the fabric 1 cent per pound. This means a loss of \$30,000.00 to the mill but to the broker selling on 2 per cent commission it only means a reduction in his revenue of \$600.00.

Under these circumstances are we not asking too much of human nature when we expect the selling agents to take the same interest in maintaining prices as the manufacturer?

Keeping production in step with demand is extremely important. But if the mill manager does not go further and insist on maintaining prices on a fair basis he is not measuring up to his full duty.

Under the existing conditions any manufacturer who refuses to view matters in their proper light and tries to take advantage of the curtailment of his fellow manufacturers is menace to the industry.

### The Mill Village

The textile union leaders are constantly railing against mill villages and demanding their elimination, but we notice that mills always have to resort to legal proceedings in order to get striking operatives to vacate mill houses.

If the mill village is such a terrible thing it seems to us that the strikers would, in a spirit of loyalty to the statements of their leaders, get out of the mill houses even before the strike begins.

As far as we know, there is no mill that forces

its employees to live in the mill village and most of them would be relieved of considerable expense if employees rented houses outside the mill property.

This tirade against mill villages was started by Bishop Cannon and is so absolutely contrary to the opinion of the mill employees themselves as to be absolutely silly.

### Bishop Cannon's Suggestion

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., in a statement last week, suggested that the man who buys liquor should be made equally guilty with the one who sells it, and there is some logic in his suggestion.

Thinking along similar lines, we wonder what Bishop Cannon would think of making the man who patronizes a bucket shop equally guilty with the man who operates it.

### Larger Crop Needed

Cotton has been going into consumption channels in huge amounts. Cotton fabrics have been exceedingly popular this year. Nor are there any indications now that their popularity is likely to wane. Industrial uses for cotton are also increasing. Not long ago the consensus of opinion seemed to be that a crop of between 15,500,000 and 16,000,000 bales would be needed to cover requirements of the industry for the coming season. The prospect now is for a crop a million bales less than that. — *Boston News Bureau.*

### What Communism Cost Gastonia

The Gastonia Gazette is authority for the statement that the expenses in connection with the Communist strike and the several court actions to follow will prevent the County Commissioners of Gaston County from reducing the tax rate from \$1.00 to 92 cents as had been contemplated.

This will mean that every man who returns \$1,000 of property will pay about \$2.00 tax as a result of Communist activities.

The working man who owns a modest \$5,000 home must pay \$10 additional tax because the Communists came into his community.

### The Price of Cotton

With no outside speculative interest in cotton the price has dropped slightly under the force of the peak of the ginning and marketing season.

We are still of the opinion that cotton will sell much higher before the season is over and that the cotton world is going to be very nervous next spring over the progress of the 1930 crop.

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The Exposition Cotton Mills have bought additional Breton Minerol process equipment from Borne Scrymser Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

The equipment is manufactured and furnished by Herbert Hinckley, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C.

**Gulfport, Miss.**—Loaded with approximately 2,000 tons of machinery for the Walcott-Campbell Spinning Mill at Gulfport, the Munsona, Munson Line steamship, was scheduled to leave Albany, N. Y., Thursday for Gulfport and is due to arrive here in about eight or ten days.

The large shipment of machinery was dismantled at Utica and after transference to Albany was placed aboard the steamer with direct sailing orders for the Mississippi port, it was said.

On arrival here the machinery will be sent to the cotton mill site and installed. The buildings are near completion.

**Morrilton, Ark.**—The Morrilton Cotton Mills, twice in operation and twice forced to suspend, was sold to the Southern Securities Company, of Little Rock, acting, it was said, as trustees for the bondholders. The bid was \$90,000. The receiver, A. J. Stephens, said he was not yet prepared to discuss details as to the sale or the probable disposition of the property.

The mill has been closed since the spring of 1928. First mortgage bonds are said to amount to \$125,000. It was reported at the time the mills closed that there was a \$35,000 debt for machinery.

The mill company was organized in 1926, Morris & Co., of New Jersey, joining with local citizens in the enterprise. The mill suspended after a few months' operation in the early part of 1928. A reorganization took place, and the mill was ready for operation when the president of Morris & Co. died, and there was lack of capital to operate on.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The first of the yarn may see the beginning of production in the new mills at Haw River. Proximity Print Works, Plant No. 2, and Tabardrey Manufacturing Company. It was learned unofficially. Work of putting the buildings in readiness for machinery to take the place from which obsolete equipment was knocked down and mostly scrapped goes steadily ahead.

Possibly \$1,000,000 will be spent in new buildings, renovations, and machinery. Possibly more, it was hinted on the ground, that the officials may not know, even now, how deep they may go in financing the development, but it will be absolutely thorough.

The Tabardrey Mills will make the cloth, it was said, and from there it will come to the print mills to be dyed and finished. The two mills are said to bear some degree of relationship. Corduroys and moleskin will be two of the products, it was said.

J. R. Russell, of Greensboro, who is general contractor on the job, stated that he did not know when the mills would start, although he thought some work might begin by the first of the year. New machinery was being rolled into the former Holt Granite mill on the east side.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Ellerbee, N. C.**—The Ragan Knitting Mills, recently organized at Thomasville, N. C., to take over the Ellerbee Knitting Mills, as previously noted, are enlarging and improving the building preparatory to installing the equipment.

**Opelika, Ala.**—The contract for wiring the addition to the Pepperell Manufacturing Company has been awarded. The cost will be approximately \$30,000. The present plant of this company has 22,464 spindles and a battery of 790 looms for the manufacture of drills, twills, jeans and narrow sheetings.

**Great Falls, S. C.**—The installation of machinery in the addition to the Republic Cotton Mills No. 3 (silk mill) in eastern Chester County is progressing so rapidly that it is expected that the new plant will be in full operation early in November. Much of the machinery was installed in the spinning room in the basement of the present mill building while the addition was being constructed. Other machinery was installed in the new buildings some time ago. This addition was constructed by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company.

The forty new residences for the operatives of this new addition are being erected by the Citizens Manufacturing Company of Ruth, N. C., and are expected to be about completed by the middle of the month.

The silk mill of the Republic Cotton Mills will then have a complete unit, as it will do both spinning and weaving.

### Panola Mills Build New Power Plant

By Stokes White

The Panola Cotton Mills of Greenwood, S. C., has almost completed the construction of a new power plant of 1500 kilowatt capacity. This new plant will furnish electric power for the Panola Mills and the Grendel Mills, Nos. 1 and 2.

The building for this power plant had already been built and had been used for an old power plant before. The interior of the building has been remodeled to fit the requirements of the new equipment. Concrete foundations and basement floors have been laid. The second story floor is of wood at present, but in the near future a steel screen grid floor is expected to replace this. The floor space totals 3,750 square feet.

The turbine is a seventeen stage, General Electric, 1,500 K.W., and operating at 235 pounds steam pressure and an average vacuum of 28 inches.

There are two 466 horsepower Babcock and Wilcox, Sterling, V type boilers, equipped with Westinghouse single retort stokers. There are two boiler pumps made by Gould, one is electrically driven and one is steam driven. A surface condenser with an 85 nozzle spraying system has been installed. In the plant there is also a Wheeler condenser, and a 6,100 gallon DeLaval water pump has been installed. A Cofhrane deaerating heater of V notch type to measure the water has been set up and put into operation.

A radial brick smokestack was built by Ballard and Sprague. It is 175 feet in height and the inside diameters are 8 feet, 2 1/4 inches at the top and 13 feet, 6 1/4

## This is that New Tri-Color Harness

**Chafeless Cord**, the improved cotton harness with the perfect finish, is identified by its striking Tri-Color band of red, green and yellow. It is the mark of better "cover."

The trend towards improved quality has placed a premium on good cover. It has long been a common saying in the trade that cotton harness builds good cover. Because of natural advantages of softness and flexibility, cotton harness is preferred by mills whose pride and profits come from quality weaves.

What really determines the value of cotton harness is its finish, and it is right here that Emmons Cotton Loom Harness manifests its superiority. Finishing, as we do it, is not merely a surface operation. The twine has to be specially prepared first so that all the fibres are laid flat and parallel. This gives a perfect foundation for the varnish, a base that is smooth from the very first. Nothing but high grade varnish, cut with pure turpentine, is used by Emmons.

### How it is Obtained

To assure a surface that is uniformly smooth, each coat is scientifically applied by modern machinery designed to our own specifications. Irregularities are thus eliminated. Each coat is baked for eight hours at a temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit. Five coats are thus applied and baked. Then the harness is made impervious to moisture by a special over-dressing.

### CHAFELESS CORD

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.

the TRI-COLOR HARNESS



This careful treatment, not duplicated in any other harness, makes Emmons harness different. It is the quality and permanence of the finish that determines the life of the harness. It is the lasting smoothness of Emmons harness which eliminates fly and builds up cover. The glass-like smoothness of this improved harness slips freely through the warp. Friction is lessened, for this finish is flexible and faultlessly smooth. Consequently warp breakage and loom stops are substantially reduced.

### Send for Sample Set

Superintendents interested in improving the appearance of their weaves and building good cover can obtain a sample set of this improved harness. Equip a loom with Chafeless Cord and note the results. Write now for this trial set with the Tri-Color band. It will show the way to improved cover.

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# EMMONS

Loom Harness Co.,

172 May St., Lawrence, Mass.

The attached memorandum on our letterhead gives the necessary data for the sample set, which please ship without charge for our trial, as per ad in October Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Boil-off Oil

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Rayon Sizings

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

inches at the bottom.

Outside of the installation of the boilers, the brick work, and building the smokestack; all the rest of the work was done by J. A. Telford, the master mechanic at the mill, and his assistants. The steel piping was furnished by Grinnell Company and installation of Grinnell sprinklers will be begun immediately.

The estimated cost of this new power plant is placed at approximately \$100,000. An excellent piece of engineering has been accomplished by the mill's master mechanic and an important saving in money effected.

### September Cotton Consumption

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumption during September was announced by the Census Bureau as 545,649 bales of lint and 82,022 bales of linters, compared with 558,113 of lint and 83,570 of linters during August this year and 492,307 of lint and 70,917 of linters in September last year.

Cotton on hand September 30 was held as follows

In consuming establishments 792,028 bales of lint and 138,546 of linters, compared with 802,200 and 156,870 on August 31 this year and 720,108 and 111,470 on September 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,224,859 bales of lint and 48,144 of linters, compared with 1,387,187 and 12,634 on August 31 this year and 2,637,683 and 40,018 on September 30 last year.

Imports during September totaled 23,974 bales, compared with 24,793 in August this year and 18,508 in September last year.

Export totaled 725,876 bales of lint and 5,737 of linters compared with 226,018 and 9,896 in August this year and 809,953 and 4,616 in September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 30,037,022 compared with 30,236,880 in August this year and 28,209,094 in September last year.

### Rayon Flat Crepe Business Splendid

A leading converter discloses how good rayon-and-cotton mixed flat crepe prints have been and are with his organization. He stated he had approximately 20,000 pieces on hand or coming along, which were largely intended for retailers who failed to anticipate their needs as expected. Suddenly cutters began besieging him for yardage in small quantities, 50, 100, 200 pieces and more, and before long the yardage was sold and some late comers were kept waiting.

After this satisfactory experience and at the last moment, retail buyers decided it was time to cover and found they were subject to waits of at least four to five weeks. They resented the delays, contending it was the responsibility of the converters to be prepared for their demands. The question arose whether it is the province

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SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET



of converters to await the problematic interest of retail buyers whose desire for the cloth arose because of dress manufacturers featuring garments made of flat crepés.

It was the decision of the management to sell to the first buyer who had an order to place, and to everyone thereafter who might have occasion to buy. Had any other policy been employed it would have been a speculative risk in view of the uncertainty of any fabric selling, though every reasonable provision is made to convert the right fabric with timely patterns.

At the present time, it is observed, it is not difficult to make shipments to buyers who may be satisfied with nearby deliveries of best selling numbers or those who happen to run low in stock. Finishers have begun to catch up, as well as gray cloth mills that were noticeably backward a short time ago.

In the market it was explained that larger contracts are running out on the fabric and will be more readily obtainable from now on. There is no surplus, as the market understands the term, reorders coming along in a steady way. Some converters anticipate another shortage, since finished goods sold so well and a lessening of gray cloth is coming off looms. There are a number of converters who believe the sharper interest in this construction has passed the peak, while manufacturers turn, if possible, to other cloths of equal sales value to them.—Journal of Commerce.

### Preparation of Crepe Rayon Yarns

At the present time crepe fabrics consisting wholly or partly of rayon are very popular and in many instances it is very difficult to distinguish such materials from real silk. Difficulties have been experienced in the

manufacture of the highly twisted yarns necessary for weaving these crepe fabrics partly owing to the smaller tensile strength of the rayon and partly due to the slight changes in length readily produced in cellulose rayon yarn by absorption or loss of moisture. A recent process (E.P. 302340) suggests that these difficulties can be overcome by dehydrating the yarn before twisting. For this purpose the rayon yarn is dried by several passages through a heated chamber and then impregnated with a solution of a salt having the property of preventing the subsequent absorption of moisture from the air by the dried rayon—a 4.5 deg Tw. solution of aluminum acetate is cited as being suitable. The yarn may then be highly twisted so that the resulting fabric when subjected to wet processing and removal of the dehydrating salt shows a crepe effect equal to that of real silk crepe materials. A further process (E.P. 305622) has also been protected for the purpose of fixing the twist given to rayon yarns employed for crepe fabrics. It consists of previously impregnating the rayon at about 50 C with an emulsion consisting of 300 grams of soap, 20 c.c. of pure olive oil, and 15 c. c. of caustic soda of 67 deg. which has been neutralized by addition of 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid of 163 deg. Tw.

### Cadet to Start

Columbia, Tenn.—The new plant of Cadet Knitting Company, located on the Bee Line Highway, hopes to begin operation by October 20. A number of full-fashioned hosiery machines have been purchased for this plant, which has a floor space of 55,000 square feet, the building being of mill construction, steel and brick. It is two stories.

Stripper X

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### Sales Continue Large

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

In spite of the fact that religious holidays and the cotton crop report restricted market activity last week, our sales very nearly reach full production falling short by barely 5 per cent. The slackening was mostly in gray goods, for on outing flannels we had the best week since the middle of February and our total sales of colored goods were the best since the middle of March and the third best week of the entire year. In the colored goods department, sales were almost 90 per cent in excess of production. It was also a good week on towels.

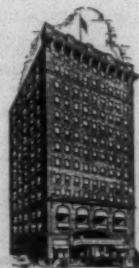
There has been some trading on carded broadcloth prices, but outside this gray goods prices have held very firm and steady. The present complex of the buyer seems favorable to advance purchases only when he thinks there is a prospect of higher prices. On a steady market he apparently feels that he has nothing to fear in taking his own time about purchases, while if he thinks he senses a decline, he postpones purchases to await the result. There is business to be placed, quantities of it, but it is inclined to take its own time. Had last Tuesday's report been 90,000 bales less than the previous estimate instead of 90,000 bales more, we feel confident that 100,000 pieces of print cloths and sheetings would have been bought which today remain unplaced.

The September cloth figures showing sales for the month amounting to 38 per cent in excess of production and leaving unfilled orders at the end of the month in excess of stocks by 1.4 week's output, were very gratifying.

The first two weeks of October have improved the situation still further and we do not believe that the relative quietness last week is more than a temporary matter. There are still many unevennesses between various divisions of the market and it will take some little time to iron these out but no doubt it will be gradually accomplished.

### TEXTILE MACHINERY REPAIR FIRM OPENS

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Carolina Sheet Metal Company, specializing in textile work, has opened up for business here and is manufacturing and repairing textile appliances. The concern specializes in spinning room cylinders, conveyors, picker screens, drying cans, quill cans, card screens, tanks and oil pans and ventilating system.



## Hotel Brevoort

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2 persons, \$3.50 to \$8 a day.

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President

R. E. Kelliher,  
Manager





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### It's the Same Static in Wool at the Cards

.. and Wool Carding cannot proceed  
in the presence of static!

**T**HERE is a two-fold purpose in the application of "Breton" Oils for Wool. Not only is the generation of electricity totally prevented, but the necessary lubrication for subsequent processing of the fibre admirably effected.

"Breton" Wool Oils are perfectly emulsifiable in water, and a larger volume of solution may be expected from these brands than is the usual rule. Gallon for gallon, "Breton" Oils are not high priced .. they go further without thinning to the point of weakness and the destruction of lubricating value .. and they hold the weights uniform.

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Loading Up the Fillet . . . ? Depth of Penetration . . . ?

Waste at the Cards . . . . ? Uniform Oil Lubrication . ?

Strength of Yarn . . . . . ? Spontaneous Ignition . . . ?

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## BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

| Page                                    | Page                                    |
|---|---|
| —A—                                     | —J—                                     |
| Abbott Machine Co. —                    | Johnson, Chas. B. —                     |
| Abington Textile Machinery Works —      | —K—                                     |
| Akron Belting Co. —                     | Kaumagraph Co. —                        |
| Aktivin Corp. — 36                      | Keever Starch Co. — 2                   |
| Alemite Mfg. Corp. —                    | Klipstein, A. & Co. —                   |
| Allen Company —                         | —L—                                     |
| Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —               | Lambeth Rope Corp. —                    |
| American Aniline & Extract Co. — 27     | Lane, W. T. & Bros. — 44                |
| American Bobbin Co. —                   | Langley, W. H. & Co. — 38               |
| American Casablancas Corp. —            | Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. —           |
| American Glanzstoff Corp. —             | Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —          |
| American Moistening Co. —               | Lewis, John D. —                        |
| American Yarn & Processing Co. —        | Lincoln Electric Co. —                  |
| Amory, Browne & Co. — 38                | Lincoln Hotel — 33                      |
| Arabol Mfg. Co. — 26                    | Link-Belt Co. —                         |
| Armstrong Cork Co. —                    | Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc. —               |
| Arnold, Hoffman & Co. — 43              | Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. — 39    |
| Ashworth Bros. —                        | Lowell Crayon Co. —                     |
| Associated Business Papers, Inc. —      | —M—                                     |
| Atlanta Brush Co. — 31                  | Marston, Jno. P. Co. — 35               |
| —B—                                     | Mathieson Alkali Works — 5              |
| Bahnson Co. — 1                         | Mauney Steel Co. — 39                   |
| Baily, Joshua L. & Co. — 38             | Mill Devices Co., Inc. —                |
| Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —             | Mississippi Glass Co. —                 |
| Barber-Colman Co. — 39                  | Morse Chain Co. —                       |
| Barber Mfg. Co. —                       | —N—                                     |
| Bell, Geo. C. —                         | National Aniline & Chemical Co. —       |
| Besse, Osborne & Odell, Inc. —          | National Electric Supply Co. — 37       |
| Bond, Chas. Co. —                       | National Ring Traveler Co. — 39         |
| Borne, Scrymser Co. — 29                | Neutrasol Chemical Corp. —              |
| Boulogny, R. H. Inc. — 24               | Neumann, R. & Co. —                     |
| Brown, David Co. — 26                   | Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —          |
| Buffalo Forge Co. —                     | N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. — 28        |
| Breevort Hotel — 28                     | —O—                                     |
| Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —         | Oakite Products, Inc. —                 |
| —C—                                     | —P—                                     |
| Caldwell, W. E. Co. —                   | Parks-Cramer Co. —                      |
| Catlin & Co. — 39                       | Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. — 13         |
| Celanese Corp. of America —             | Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. — 41 |
| Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —         | —R—                                     |
| Charlotte Mfg. Co. —                    | Rhyne, Moore & Thies —                  |
| Ciba Co., Inc. —                        | Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. —    |
| Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —       | R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. —         |
| Collins Bros. Machine Co. — 44          | Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 41               |
| Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc. —              | Rogers Fibre Co. —                      |
| Cooper Hewitt Electric Co. —            | Roy, B. S. & Son —                      |
| Corn Products Refining Co. — 35         | Royle, John & Sons —                    |
| Courtney, Dana, Co. —                   | —S—                                     |
| Crompton & Knowles Loom Works — 3       | Saco-Lowell Shops — 17                  |
| Crump, F. M. & Co. — 36                 | Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. —           |
| Curran & Barry — 28                     | Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. —           |
| Curtis & Marble Machine Co. — 36        | Scott, Henry L. Co. — 36                |
| —D—                                     | Seaboard Ry. —                          |
| D. & M. Co. —                           | Seydel Chemical Co. —                   |
| Dary Ring Traveler Co. —                | Seydel-Woolley Co. — 41                 |
| Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 38      | Shambow Shuttle Co. —                   |
| Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. — 24       | Sipp Machine Co. — 44                   |
| Draper, E. S. —                         | Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —                  |
| Draper Corporation —                    | S. K. F. Industries —                   |
| Dronsfeld Bros. — 2                     | Sonneborn, L., Sons —                   |
| Duke Power Co. —                        | Sonoco Products — 12                    |
| Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. — 37 | Southern Ry. — 40                       |
| DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. — 11     | Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —          |
| —E—                                     | Stafford Co. — 4                        |
| Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —                | Stanley Works —                         |
| Eaton, Paul B. — 30                     | Standard Looms, Inc. —                  |
| Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. — 32      | Standard Oil Co. —                      |
| Economy Baler Co. —                     | Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —                 |
| Emmons Loom Harness Co. — 25            | Street & Finney — 18                    |
| Entwistle, T. C. Co. —                  | Stein, Hall & Co. —                     |
| —F—                                     | Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. — 38         |
| Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —             | Stodghill & Co. —                       |
| Federal Phosphorus Co. —                | Stone, Chas. H. —                       |
| Ferguson Gear Co. —                     | —T—                                     |
| Fidelity Machine Co. —                  | Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —           |
| Firth-Smith Co. —                       | Taylor Instrument Cos. —                |
| Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc. —      | Terrell Machine Co. —                   |
| Ford, J. B. Co. — 2                     | Texas Co., The —                        |
| Foster Machine Co. —                    | Textile Banking Co. —                   |
| Benjamin Franklin Hotel —               | Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —       |
| Franklin Process Co. —                  | Textile Mill Supply Co. — 43            |
| —G—                                     | Tolhurst Machine Works —                |
| Garland Mfg. Co. — 37                   | Tripod Paint Co. —                      |
| General Dyestuff Corp. —                | Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —            |
| General Electric Co. —                  | —U—                                     |
| Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —            | U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. — 15           |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc. — 33       | U. S. Ring Traveler Co. — 41            |
| Graton & Knight Co. —                   | Universal Winding Co. — 41              |
| Greenville Belting Co. —                | —V—                                     |
| —H—                                     | Veeder-Root, Inc. —                     |
| Halton's Thomas Sons —                  | Victoria Paper Mills —                  |
| Harris, A. W. Oil Co. — 34              | Victor Ring Traveler Co. — 24           |
| Hart Products Corp. —                   | Fred'k Viator & Achells — 24            |
| Hercules Powder Co. — 21                | Viscose Co. — 6                         |
| H. & B. American Machine Co. —          | Vogel, Joseph A. Co. — 43               |
| Houghton, E. F. & Co. — 30              | —W—                                     |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —                 | Washburn, Inc. —                        |
| Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co. —             | Washburn Printing Co. — 40              |
| Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —              | Watts, Ridley & Co. —                   |
| —I—                                     | Wellington, Sears & Co. — 38            |
| Isell-Jefferson Co. — 24                | Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. —      |

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Whitin Machine Works —           | —  |
| Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. — | 40 |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. —     | —  |
| Williams, J. H. Co. —            | 19 |
| Wolf, Jacques & Co. —            | —  |
| Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —           | —  |
| Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —        | 38 |

## WHAT PRICE ISOLATION.

This is a story about a typical Tennessee mountaineer who had always remained tucked away in the hills, and who at the age of forty-two still lived in the very shack in which he had been born. This mountain home was fifty miles from a railroad and eight miles from the closest neighbor's habitation. This Tennessean had never seen a locomotive, a street car, an automobile, nor even a two-story house.

One day there came to his cabin a peddler who carried in his pack many things which the mountaineer had never seen before, among them a hand mirror.

"How did you git holda that?" cried the Tennessee moonshiner, "That's a picture uv my Pap."

The peddler did not explain, but when the mountaineer had purchased some other things he gave him the mirror, and it became one of his most valued possessions. Each day he looked at his father's picture and then locked it carefully in a chest, showing it to no one.

Then one day his wife came upon his keys in the pocket of his extra overalls. She had long wished to know what it was that he concealed, so she opened the chest with the key and found the mirror.

"So," she muttered as she looked into it, "so that's the old hag he's chasing around after, eh?" — Exchange.

Drunk: Look at that sign.

Also Drunk: Whazit say?

Drunk: Say—"Ladies' ready to wear clothes."

Also Drunk: Well, ish bout time, isn't it?

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Motion picture machine for small industrial community if in good condition and cheap. Give full particulars and price. P. O. Box 873, Greenville, S. C.

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## E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.



## Ethics and the Y. W. C. A.

(Continued from Page 8)

aid what is really back of the movement." Perhaps well may the delegate of the American Federation of Labor in a textile convention have taken A. J. Muste to task for "spilling the beans" in his untimely publication of the plan.

In exploitation there are degrees and kinds, the ethics of which need no comment in a case like this. The situation can speak for itself when it is known to the women's organizations slated for the exploitation now being put into effect among us.

### COTTON TEXTILE OUTLOOK BETTER

Spartanburg, S. C.—At the meeting of the print cloth and narrow sheetings group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held in this city and well attended by executives from different parts of the Southeast, reports submitted were in the main encouraging. It was ascertained that the style trend toward cotton had been helpful to print cloth and even to some of the narrow sheeting mills.

Walker D. Hines of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was in attendance and conferred with the manufacturers.

Despite favorable reports on the industry as a whole, it was the sense of the meeting that prices are still unremunerative for the average mill, and that print cloth and narrow sheeting manufacturers should continue to give their individual attention to the matter of better balancing production with demand.

### September Cotton Goods Statistics

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of September, 1929, were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Production during the four weeks of September amounted to 268,611,000 yards, or at the rate of 67,153,000 yards per week.

Sales during September were 371,485,000 yards, or 138.3 per cent of production. Shipments during the month were 287,628,000 yards, equivalent to 107.1 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 345,043,000 yards, representing a decrease of 5.2 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on September 30th were 438,952,000 yards, representing an increase of 23.6 per cent during the month.

Stocks on hand September 30, 1929 were 17.3 per cent less than on the same date in 1928, and unfilled orders were 10.3 per cent more than a year ago. As of September 30, 1929, the excess of unfilled orders over stocks on hand was equivalent to 1½ weeks production at the current rate. On the same date in 1928 stocks were in excess of orders.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or construction of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

# Bristled to stay

**B**RISTLES in Perkins Practical Brushes, whether plugged in or hand-drawn, are securely seated, bristled to stay. They're

evenly tufted, to give maximum cleaning power.

Each brush model has its bristles cut from

the best material that can be found—the world over—for what that brush has to do. It's built for service—steady use—and it will give service. We guarantee it.

There are Perkins Practical Brushes made for every department of a textile mill. A distinct brush for every textile need.



No. 86 — Reed Brush—6" brush part. 2 rows of bristles. Length over all, 11½".

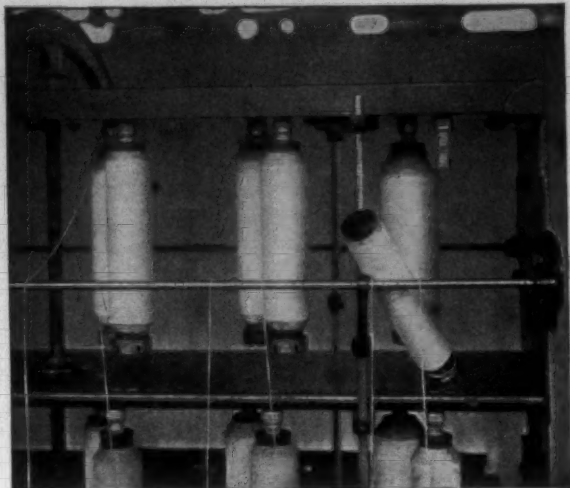


No. 350 — Frame Brush—Block 19½" over all. Brush part 13½" x 5½". Hair and fibre trim 3".

## Atlanta Brush Co.

P. O. Box 1358

Atlanta, Ga.



## Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

## Conference on Carding Methods

(Continued from Page 14)

your lap on, the needle is already equalized to the amount of moisture in the lap. Through moisture content tests, made over a period of pretty nearly three years, we find that the moisture content of the lap and the moisture content outside, run so closely that it is safe to do it. If you will put a recording hygrometer outdoors or at the point where the picker room is drawing the air and measure the moisture content of your lap, you will find that any variation in the humidity outdoors will be reflected immediately in the lap. I think we are going to see something developed along that line that will be of interest to every mill man.

### Oiling Stock

MEMBER: Has anyone here had any experience in oiling stock before it goes into the picker?

MEMBER: We are using both systems. Both oiling and non-oiling. We use the oiling system mainly because we have a very large card room, but no humidity, and it is almost necessary in that end. We have tried it on our combed work, and we do not think that our work is as clean with the oiling system. I think it keeps the naps confined in the work.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions, gentlemen?

MEMBER: I would like to ask if any of the members here have had any experience in running rayon through the cotton carding system?

MEMBER: Do you mean straight, or mixed with cotton?

MEMBER: Straight.

MEMBER: I tried it.

MEMBER: Well, I just ran a hundred pounds through. I had a man from Saco-Lowell come down and give me some of his experience on it. We ran it through the garnett machine, and then through the breaker picker, and finishers. We had quite a little trouble in feeding it, but after we got it started, it made a very good lap. We ran it through the cards, and made about 70 pounds of 60s and 40s. It was quite weak. That is, the 40s broke 28 pounds, and the 60s broke around 17. But it looked very good. I think that is a coming thing. I think it should be discussed if anybody else has any experience on it.

MEMBER: Did you have to tie your lap and bind it at all?

MEMBER: No, not at all.

MEMBER: I would like to ask the gentleman what length this was cut?

MEMBER: Inch and a half. It comes in little bunches that have to be opened up very thoroughly first.

CHAIRMAN: Did you weave it after you made it?

MEMBER: No. We have no weaving.

CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see. You just made it up into the yarn. I don't suppose they get many shiners from that.

MEMBER: I would like to ask if anybody here has had any experience in labor specialization in the handling of cards. Has anybody specialized in stripping or in oiling or some of those possibilities?

CHAIRMAN: Of course, that covers a large field. In some mills, the strippers look after bringing in their laps, do all the oiling, doff their cans, etc. In other places they do nothing but attend strictly to putting in the laps and stripping. That is a question that might well be discussed. I presume that a matter of that kind will have to depend on local conditions as to the location of your cards in respect to your pickers and drawing.



**MEMBER:** In regard to specialization, a few years ago, one man was running some fourteen cards and helping on the stripping. We spread out and have one man bring the laps for 149 cards, and we find that there are always laps on our cards, now. They are never short of laps. One man tends twenty-five cards, doffing his cans, and two men do the stripping. We save three men when we spread out in that fashion. We are getting between 650 and 700 pounds on a card.

**CHAIRMAN:** There is an idea that goes well, under his conditions. Does anybody else wish to talk on that subject?

**MEMBER:** Did I understand you to say you had two men who do nothing but strip?

**MEMBER:** Yes. They do the stripping and the card tender mends up the ends behind them.

**MEMBER:** Do I understand that those two men strip 150 cards and do the tending?

**MEMBER:** No, not the tending. They strip the cards and take the waste to the waste house four times a day.

**MEMBER:** What system of stripping?

**MEMBER:** Brush.

**MEMBER:** When we put in a vacuum stripping system at the mill we wanted to make some saving on the investment in the stripping system. At that time our so-called card strippers did everything and tended fifteen cards apiece.

I think what you mentioned a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman is absolutely so, that each mill has different conditions. A lot depends on where your room is located, how far you have got to bring your laps, how your cards are laid out, and how far you have got to take your cans to the drawing. In this particular mill we have a poor layout. There are three lines of cards and only about three miles to walk to get the cans from the far end down to the drawing.

What we did was to change our strippers, so called, to card tenders, and give them twenty-four cards apiece. The real thing that determined the number that they could handle was the length of time that it takes a can to fill up. It takes about thirty-five minutes for our cans to fill up.

The card tenders get their own laps, brush down the cards twice a day, deliver the cans to the drawing and bring back the empties. We have what we call an air man who does all the stripping by vacuum. He also cleans out the fly from the back of the cards once a day, and strips twice a day. Of course, the strips are all deposited in the waste house.

In that way, where we used to have five card tenders, we now have three and the air man. We can't charge all the airman's time to the cards, because he picks up the waste from all over the mill. In the morning he strips the cards and then cleans in the neighborhood of a dozen or fifteen cards by means of the vacuum, every day, so that by this means, all of the 142 cards are thoroughly cleaned. In the afternoon after stripping, he also sweeps the floor by vacuum around the cards. Then he starts out a little after three o'clock in the afternoon and collects the waste from all the different rooms. There is a pick-up in each room, so a good proportion of his time can be charged other than to the cards. In that way we really save about two men.

**MEMBER:** We have one man operating a bale breaker, and one man operates three breaker pickers. On the finisher picker we have a man that feeds the back of the finisher picker and takes care of five of them, and a man at the front end who takes care of five finisher pickers. He does the weighing of the laps and puts them on the trucks ready to go to the card room.

The card tender takes care of 24 cards. I haven't



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BARIUM CHLORIDE  
GLAUBER'S SALT**

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*A Standard Held High for 90 Years*

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We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

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 Name of Mill.....  
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 ..... Superintendent  
 ..... Carder  
 ..... Spinner  
 ..... Weaver  
 ..... Cloth Room  
 ..... Dyer  
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## GREASES

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**40 YEARS**

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**A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.**

326 South Water St.  
 Providence, R. I.

found much in this spreadout system, in a good many parts of the card room especially. You get two or three fellows playing around a set of cards and you can't place any responsibility. Our men tend to 24 cards completely. They feed their own laps into the cards, and they bring their cans right into the mill alley. The only man that we have in our plant that is paid for pushing a truck is the fellow that takes those cans and puts them right back where the sliver is leaving the machine.

We have the Cook-Goldsmith stripping system. We have 212 cards, the strippers strip three times a day, 106 cards each, take care of the strips, put them in a bin, and go upstairs and start stripping again. It takes all their time to take care of that. That is how we are located. I would like to hear it discussed by some of the other men here. I have not found this spreadout system very good, especially in the card room. But that is the way we operate, as I have just told you. Those fellows have just about time enough to do this, with no time to waste. I do not know whether anyone can reduce our costs on this. If they can, I would like to hear it discussed a bit.

**CHAIRMAN:** Twenty-four or twenty-five cards seems to be the maximum that anyone has brought out here today that a tender looks after. Call them tenders or strippers, whichever you want. Is there anyone here who has a stripper who tends more cards than that? Do your strippers do their own oiling? You said they tended to the cards entirely. Do they do their own oiling?

**MEMBER:** No, they do not do any oiling. The card tender takes care of the card completely. They put their laps in, take them out, keep the card clean, and bring the cans into the mill alley.

**CHAIRMAN:** In other words, every stripper takes care of his own section in regard to the oiling?

**MEMBER:** Yes.

**CHAIRMAN:** Every man that has had anything to do with cards knows that there has been more card clothing spoiled by poor oiling than by anything I know of. I know it was so in years gone by. That system of neglecting the cylinders has caused more loss and more bad work in the card room than anything I know of. It is a question asked many times as to what is the best thing to do in regard to the oiling of a card. Shall we have one man to do the oiling for all the cards, or shall we have each man take care of his own section? In our mill, they take care of their own section. We hold them absolutely responsible. Are there any further questions with regard to this stripping matter that you want to take up?

We have evidently thrashed out the stripping end of economical way to handle the drawing, slubbers, intermediates, second, and final.

**MEMBER:** I would like to inquire if anybody here has had any experience with single-process drawing, slowing up the drawing and running one-process?

**MEMBER:** We have run one-process evenner drawing, and compared them with our regular work. That is, our regular work at a high speed, well, say 300 to 400 on the front roll and slowing down our evenner drawing to 200 and our finisher drawing to 200. The experience we had was just this, neither process gave as good finished yarn as running it through both drawing and evenner drawing, no matter what the speed was. Our high speed combination of evenner drawing and drawing gave us a much better break and more even yarn than the slowing down of our eveners gave us, or the slowing down our drawing gave us.



Now, we just completed a test that we made on those three things, and then we compared it with our regular speed. That is, we ran our drawing slow, and ran it through; and ran our eveners slow and ran it through, then ran it through slowing down the eveners and drawing; and then through the regular works. Strange to say, the regular work was the best. And it was a pretty complete study. I do not say that should follow, but it did here.

Once before, I ran a test of thirty days, and the regular drawing still proved to have been the best. That is the two-line combination. No matter how much we slowed it down, we never got the result we did with our regular two-line combination. There was not much difference, but there was a little.

CHAIRMAN: Might I ask if you used metallic rolls in that test?

MEMBER: Yes, all metallic.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions in this matter of single-process drawing?

MEMBER: I have tried time and time again the one- two- and three-process drawing, and I have always found that the two-process drawing gives us the best results. When you go to a three-process drawing, you seem to overdraw, and we do not get the sliver that we do from the two processes. The three-process drawing seems to be more irregular than the two-process. I think that one-process drawing is entirely out of the question. I do not know how it might apply to very coarse yarn, but from medium to fine yarn it does not seem to me it is a good thing at all.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any more remarks on this single-process drawing, or on drawing as a whole? If not, we will pass on beyond the drawing and find out the experience in the most economical things to do in the running of our machinery. We have got beyond the drawing now. We are coming up to the slubbers on straight mills without any combing, or up to our draw boxes in the combing. What has been your experience in the running of slubbers? What do you find is the best way to handle it? Do you have men take care of two slubbers, or three or four? Do you divide the work? We will be glad to hear from you about this matter.

MEMBER: I would like to ask if anybody runs more than two slubbers, or three or four? Do you divide the work? We will be glad to hear from you about this matter.

MEMBER: I would like to ask if anybody runs more than two. I will state our experience to start the discussion. I think probably on slubbers that we do the same as anybody else. Our slubber tenders operate two slubbers, 68 or 72 spindles each, doing the entire operation themselves.

(Continued Next Week)

#### HOSIERY PRODUCTION SHOWS GAIN IN MONTH

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production during August totaled 4,668,247 dozen pairs, against 4,364,808 dozen pairs in the preceding month, according to figures made public by the United States Census Bureau, based on reports from 285 concerns operating 347 mills.

August production included 1,272,116 dozen pairs, all cotton, compared with 1,175,685 dozen pairs in July; 36,229 dozen pairs, all wool, against 28,035 dozen pairs; cotton and wool mixed, against 184,442 dozen pairs; 1,730,212 dozen pairs, pure silk.

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**TESTERS****The Matchings of Rayon With Vat Dyes**

While we are able to manipulate artificial silks (generally speaking) in a satisfactory manner nowadays, we probably realize more than ever that we cannot exactly regard the various rayons on the market as merely a kind of cotton material. We know that there is a vast amount of difference between the treatment required in dyeing artificial silk and cotton or any of the older fibres of commerce. Indeed, one can certainly say in some respects we are a long way off the thorough understanding of the very best treatments to be given to the artificial silks in order to obtain the exact results which we expect and require. The fact that in a chemical sense the artificial silks (excluding acetate) are merely cellulose in a greater or less degree of purity does not help us sufficiently in our mechanical manipulation during dyeing and other processing. There is no doubt that extra care is undoubtedly required, and special experience needed in the dyeing of the artificial silks, especially in the yarn states.

Hanks should be treated over sticks in the open dye beds, preferably using bamboo sticks or glass rods, the glass holding the hanks and the bamboo stick being used for turning them.

The proportion of volume of liquor to the amount of material is generally 30 to 1.

When using the vat dyes the reduction of the color is carried out in the usual way.

Dyeing should, however, be done at as low a temperature as is needed for the results required, and additions of such assistants as salt and Glauber salt should be avoided, since the higher the amount of salt present the greater is the risk of producing unlevel dyeing.

The amount of caustic required should be the same as is usually employed for the dyes used, but the addition of Turkey Red oil or other suitable wetting-out agent should not be omitted.

Such agents are most important, especially when it is borne in mind that viscose in particular has a great affinity for vat dyestuffs, and improved penetration is thereby secured.

Dyeing may be best carried out at low temperatures, but this is not always possible.

In matching to a given pattern, it should be remembered that too long a time must not be taken in doing this or the material may suffer, due to giving too prolonged a manipulation of the material. In certain cases it may be possible to obtain a good idea of the exact amounts required from previous bulk matchings or from laboratory dyeings carried out on the same material, although perhaps nothing more than a guide may be obtainable in the case of the "lab" dyeings, due to bulk work not always being obtained in accordance with small samples experience.

In producing deep shades it may be better to add the color in two or three successive lots rather than all at the start of the dyeing.

In applying the vat dyestuffs three color phases come under consideration. Firstly, there is the color of the alkaline solution of the leuco-derivative of the dye; secondly, the color of the material at the end of the dyeing operation, and, lastly, the color of the material after soaping. Each feature is characteristic of each member of the vat series. With experience any differences would be noticed, but these variations would not be obvious to those not thoroughly acquainted with the phenomena indicated by each color. Even the foam on the surface of the liquor indicates the condition as to



whether it is as it should be. As soon as the vatted solution is found to be in its normal condition, the dyeing may be started at a low temperature, about 20 deg. C., by working carefully for half an hour, when a small portion is taken out from a hank and given the necessary treatment ready for examination.

In the meantime the material is lifted from the dye-bath and hung on rods in such a way as to provide equal exposure to the air.

If the shade is not exactly as required the whole is returned to the bath after raising the temperature or making an addition of salt. With experience the matching to sample with vat dyes becomes a matter of ordinary difficulty only.

After dyeing the yarn is hung up to allow oxidation of the color to take place, given a wash-off with warm water, and then scoured with dilute sulphuric acid. Then wash off the material twice with cold water, once with hot, and subsequently soaped at from 50 deg. to 70 deg. C.

Drying of the material is best accomplished in the air at the ordinary temperature when time and space permit. Where artificial heat has to be employed (which is generally the case), the temperature should not be allowed to rise above 60 deg. C.—Leipziger Monatschrift fuer Textil-Industrie.

### 34 Spartanburg Mills Assessed for \$12,715,655

Spartanburg, S. C.—Thirty-four textile plants in Spartanburg county have an assessed value of \$12,715,655, according to a compilation made by the State tax commission and which has been received here by County Auditor W. G. O'Shields.

The valuation includes all real estate and other property owned by the various manufacturing companies operating in the county and instructions have been received by Auditor O'Shields to deduct the real estate valuation not involved in the actual mill plants from the assessments furnished.

Assessments for the mills follow:

Appalachian Hosiery Mill, \$8,500; Arcadia Mill No. 1 and No. 2, \$640,000; Arkwright Mill, \$318,000; Beaumont Mfg. Co., \$600,000; Blue Ridge Mills, \$52,500; Chesnee Mills, \$325,000; Clifton Mfg. Co., \$1,032,000; Converse Co., D. E., \$430,000; Cowpens Mills, \$160,000; Crescent Mfg. Co., \$50,000; Drayton Mill, \$400,000; Riverdale Mill, Enoree, \$430,000; Enoree Converting Co., \$1,100.

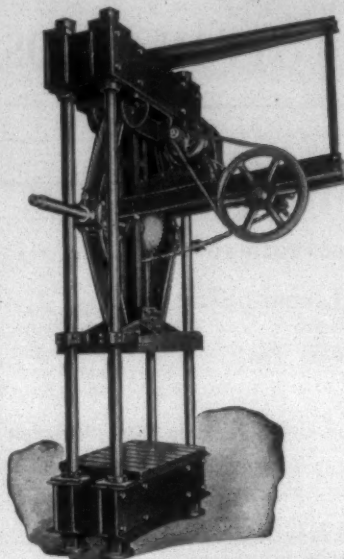
Fairmont Mfg. Co. (U-B) Mill, \$137,000; Franklin Process Spinning Mill, \$116,400; Inman Mill, \$525,000; Jackson Mill, \$220,000; Mary Louise Mill, \$89,000; Pacific Mill (Lyman), \$1,350,000; Pacolet Mfg. Co., \$928,300; Pelham Mill, \$28,415; Powell Knitting Mill, \$142,000; Saxon Mill, \$520,000; Shamrock Damask Mills, \$21,750.

Spartan Mills, \$820,000; Spartanburg Underwear Co., \$1,000; Star Hosiery Mill, \$13,600; Tucapau Mill, \$1,215,000; Valley Falls Mill (Martel Mill), \$239,500; Victor Monaghan Co. (Appalache plant), \$247,400; Victor Monaghan Co. (Victor plant), \$721,190; Whitney Mfg. Co., \$393,300; Woodruff Cotton Mills, \$489,000; Wadsworth Mill, \$50,000.

H. J. Forsythe, president and general manager of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Newark, N. J., announced the appointment of H. O. K. Meister as assistant general manager, effective September 1st. Mr. Meister has served as assistant general sales manager and later as general salesmanager of the Hyatt Company at Newark since 1925.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Buying of cotton goods has not been as active since the crop estimate. However, prices have held steady in print cloths and sheeting, with slight declines noted on some other lines. Sales for the week were considerably lower than those of the previous week.

Trading in fine goods was of a desultory character, with scattered demand for goods, but with no real buying. In combed cotton goods further interest was reported in cotton voiles in one or two quarters, although this failed to materialize in much further business. Some sales of combed marisettes were made, lots running to a few thousand pieces being reported, with a little better feeling apparent in respect to plain goods. Clipped goods continued slow. Combed broadcloths were quiet, with one of two small sales of 128x68s made at 15½c and one or two inquiries current for sub-counts. Pressure to sell carded piques was apparent, with small lots held for 12c, but with shading possible on large commitments.

The carded broadcloth situation remained unchanged, with some of the lower counts apparently more firmly quoted than the constructions above 60-pick. Small lots of 90x60 were being quoted at 10 cents; 100x60, at 10½ cents and 112x60 at 12½ cents. Mill centers in several instances intimated that for quantities above 100,000 yards, they might consider an eighth less than these quotations.

Scattered sales of print cloths of from 500 to 1,000 pieces were made, but even these were rather infrequent. Larger buyers gave very little attention to further goods, being stated for the moment with the amounts that they have contracted for since the first of the month. The figures of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of September production and sales proved sufficiently bullish to place sellers in a firm position.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....   | 5½    |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....   | 5¼    |
| Gray goods, 38½-inch., 64x60s.....  | 7½    |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....     | 10½   |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....     | 8½    |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....         | 11½   |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60..... | 9¼    |
| Brown sheetings, stand.....         | 12½   |
| Tickings, 8-oz.....                 | 20-21 |
| Denims.....                         | 17    |
| Standard prints.....                | 9½    |
| Staple ginghams, 27-in.....         | 10    |

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market has been slow since the publication of the government crop report. Buyers have shown little interest and are frankly waiting for lower prices. Some sales at lower levels were reported in this market, but the general level of prices quoted by spinners showed no change. Spinners believe that the normally good buying which comes in the fall, coupled with the small stocks of yarn, should enable them to hold prices.

With the exception of some knitting goods, business since the crop report in this market is generally reported to have been light. Knitters have, however, been buyers of substantial poundage on contracts running to the end of the year. Orders totalling into the millions of pounds are reported to have been placed here within the past ten days, although quantities at present selling are lighter. More than 1,000,000 pounds of a special knitting yarn for a new knit fabric were reported to have been taken at good prices by one buyer during the period.

The market had been hopeful that knitters might re-enter the market on a large scale, but there was little activity in this direction. Similarly, insulating accounts have sent out "feelers" during the past seven days, but sellers are not sanguine as to the business materializing now.

Yarns for plush use have been comparatively busy, but orders are limited to fill-in poundages.

| Southern Single Warps                                    |     | Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones                |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| 8s   | 32½ | 8s  | 31  |
| 10s  | 33  | 10s   | 31  |
| 12s  | 33½ | 12s   | 31½ |
| 14s  | 34  | 14s   | 32  |
| 16s  | 35  | 16s   | 32½ |
| 20s  | 35½ | 18s   | 33  |
| 24s  | 37  | 20s   | 34½ |
| 30s  | 40  | 22s   | 35  |
| 40s  |     | 24s   | 36  |
| Southern Single Skeins                                   |     | 26s   | 37  |
| 10s  | 32  | 30s   | 39½ |
| 12s  | 33  | 40s   | 47  |
| 14s  | 34  | Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler                          |     |
| 16s  | 35½ | 8s  | 47  |
| 20s  | 35½ | 20s   | 49½ |
| 22s  | 36½ | 30s   | 56  |
| 24s  | 37  | 38s   | 58  |
| 26s  | 38  | 40s   | 58½ |
| 30s  | 39½ | 50s   | 62½ |
| 40s  |     | 60s   | 70  |
| Southern Two-ply Skeins                                  |     | 70s   | 81  |
| 4s-8s  | 32  | 80s   | 91  |
| 10s  | 32½ | Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns |     |
| 12s  | 33  | 8s-12s  | 47* |
| 14s  | 34  | 20s   | 49  |
| 16s  | 35  | 30s   | 57  |
| 20s  | 36  | 36s   | 58  |
| 24s  | 38  | 38s   | 58½ |
| 26s  | 39  | 40s   | 59  |
| 30s  | 40  | 50s   | 63½ |
| 40s  | 47½ | 60s   | 72½ |
| 50s  | 56  | 70s   | 83½ |
| 60s  | 63  | 80s   | 96  |
| Southern Two-ply Warps                                   |     | Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones             |     |
| 8s   | 32½ | 10s   | 45½ |
| 10s  | 33½ | 12s   | 46  |
| 12s  | 34½ | 14s   | 46½ |
| 14s  | 34½ | 16s   | 47  |
| 16s  | 35  | 20s   | 47½ |
| 20s  | 36  | 22s   | 48  |
| 24s  | 38½ | 24s   | 49  |
| 30s  | 40  | 26s   | 49½ |
| 40s  | 48  | 28s   | 50  |
| 40s ex.  | 48  | 38s   | 56  |
| Carpet and Upholstery Yarns In Skeins                    |     | 40s   | 56  |
| 8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes                             | 28  | 50s   | 62½ |
| 8s 3-ply hard white warp twist                           | 31  | 60s   | 71  |
| 10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins | 32½ | 70s   | 71  |
| Warp warps   | 33½ |   |     |

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### DuPONT RAYON PLANT SAFEST, SURVEY SHOWS

Nashville, Tenn.—DuPont Rayon plant at Old Hickory, 12 miles from Nashville, now holds the national record for consecutive working hours without serious accident or injury, records of the National Safety Council show. With an average daily enrollment of 3,684 employees, the Old Hickory branch of the DuPont Rayon Company has operated 173 consecutive days without a major accident. This is equivalent to 5,099,229 pay roll hours.

### RAYON EXPORT BUSINESS STUDIED IN SURVEY

The possibility of domestic rayon entering international trade on a significant scale is at best a remote contingency. With practical unanimity, this represents the sentiment of the entire American rayon industry, according to a survey of the rayon industry in this country, particularly with reference to the development of Hampton Roads for the exportation of that commodity, which has just been made by Clarence W. Newman, chief of the research department of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Two conditions must be fulfilled before American producers will undertake the export of rayon on an important scale, says the Newman report. These are (1), domestic plants must reach a productive capacity fully capable of supplying the demand within the United States, and (2) producers in this country must be able to maintain a favorable margin between delivered costs in unprotected overseas markets and the prices established in competition with foreign producers.

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## Women in Industry

The eventual disappearance of woman from industry is forecast by Henry Ford in the Pictorial Review. "As precision increases," he says, "women in industry will tend to decrease and disappear, because they are not precise and mechanically minded. Women don't want to think on mechanical and industrial matters. They don't want to think much even in their home life, except in a human crisis, and then they are resourceful and rise nobly to a situation. It shows the good there is in the background, but it is passive."

Mr. Ford's commanding position in industry demands respectful attention for whatever he has to say. Yet one may question whether he has not this time shot somewhat wide of the exact mark. He is expressing an attitude toward women which was generally current about a century ago—the attitude expressed by Scott in Marmion: "When pain and anguish wring the brow, a ministering angel thou." In this day and age that attitude toward women, regarding them as incapable of doing a man's work, is generally considered rather out of date.

The increase in the number of women gainfully employed outside their homes in this country since the beginning of the century, especially since the beginning of the World War, has been phenomenal. The taking of man-power for military service, combined with the need for increased production to supply military needs, called thousands of women into stores, offices and factories. When the war was over, instead of returning to their homes, women continued to work, and the tendency was rather for more working women than for fewer.

Men who have come in contact with women in their business life, who have seen the woman private secretary, who handles all detail for her employer, the woman buyer, who meets salesmen on their own level, the woman factory worker, who handles her job efficiently and with fewer complaints than her male fellow-worker, will question at least the statement that "women don't want to think on industrial matters."

They may be pardoned for wondering just what would happen to our prosperity if all women were to withdraw to their homes and occupy themselves with the piano practice and fancy sewing which characterized women of the "home" age, before they had won for themselves a place in the life of the nation slowly if gradually approaching, even though still far from equality with men.

Mr. Ford may be right in believing the trend will be reversed, and women will tend to disappear from industry. However, it would be interesting to hear, among others, Lady Astor's opinion on the subject.—Boston News Bureau.

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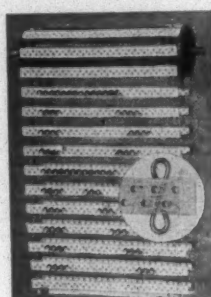
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**Dobby Loom Cords  
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**Rice Dobby Chain Company**  
Millbury, Mass.



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159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT."  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

**Textile Winding Machinery**

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Frederick Jackson  
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.  
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R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, Jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan, Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner. Experienced, good manager of help and best references. No. 5677.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 42. Experienced on plain, fancies, silk, rayon, and cotton fabrics. References. No. 5678.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can handle any size job. Go anywhere. No. 5679.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing, or both. 15 years experience on cotton, rayon, fancies and mixed. Six years designer. No. 5680.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years experience in gingham, wide and narrow sheeting, blankets, bedspreads and other goods. Understand shipping. No. 5681.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Good reason for wanting to change. Best references. No. 5682.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancies, rayon, upholstery and dress goods. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5683.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Six years experience on plain goods. Several years with Draper Corp. Good references. No. 5684.

WANT position as head loomfixer or overhauler. 13 years experience. One weaver in family. Good references. No. 5685.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

### FINE GOODS STRONGER THAN IN 1928, PIEDMONT MILLS REPORT

Greenville, S. C.—The demand for fine goods\* is stronger at the present time than one year ago, although the coarse goods division of the textile industry has not kept pace, according to information obtained from local mill men. Fine goods mills of the Piedmont section, of which there are now quite a number, in contrast to the condition of a few years ago, are said to be enjoying comparatively good business.

"Conditions are better than a year ago," one fine goods man said.

### SAYS COTTON PRICE SHOULD ABOUT EKUAL LAST FALL

Raleigh, N. C.—The price of cotton this fall should average about what it did last fall, with no large increases or decreases in prospect, Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at North Carolina State College, announced.

If economic conditions improve in European countries prices may advance slightly, but there is no evidence, he says, that conditions in the United States will be such as to warrant any large increase in the consumption of cotton.

### LOCKWOOD GREENE BOOKLET

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., announces the latest issue of their booklet, "Building With Foresight," is now ready for distribution. It contains 150 illustrations of the outstanding recently built industrial plants and mercantile buildings designed by them. Copies may be obtained upon request directed to their nearest office.

### PREPARE FOR INSTITUTE MEETING

There was a meeting Wednesday of the nominating committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, with regard to nominations for directors, to be presented at the coming annual meeting, on October 16.

### BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

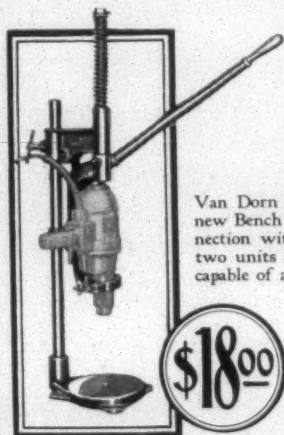
are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.



# "Van Dorn" BREAKS ALL PRECEDENT



Van Dorn also announce an entirely new Bench Drill Stand for use in connection with the 1/2 Inch Drill, these two units forming a power drill press capable of a wide range of work.

**\$18<sup>00</sup>**



—announcing their Regular 1/2 inch Electric Drill at the remarkably low price

**\$45<sup>00</sup>**

Distributed By  
**THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## *Yours for the Asking!* *this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
Soluble Oils  
Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda.

**Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.**

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence  
New York

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Philadelphia  
Boston

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

### VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

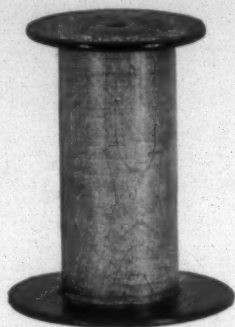
**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

# Wind your RAYON on SIPP SKEIN WINDERS

Winds Cone Shaped Spools and Straight Spools  
With Cone Shaped Spool, yarn is drawn over small end of Spool



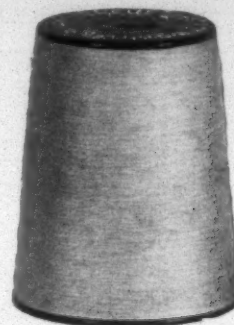
Empty Spool

## OTHER FEATURES.

- 1 Has the advantage of holding more yarn than any other spool of equal length.
- 2 This increased amount of yarn is a great advantage in both skein winding and making filling bobbins, as it saves changing bobbins and lessens the number of knots.
- 3 The lower head is much larger than the top head and silk will draw off over the top head to end of yarn.
- 4 Barrel of spool is straight, but finished package is cone shape.

MADE VARIOUS SIZES

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR



Full Spool

Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes

## Representatives:

South: G. G. SLAUGHTER, Charlotte, N. C.  
Great Britain and Europe:  
Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester, England



The Sipp Machine Company  
Paterson, N. J.



FIG. 20.  
Oblong Basket

## LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Have established an enviable reputation among mill men for economy and uniformly satisfactory service.

Made oblong, square or round, with or without taper. Some are perforated for steaming, others mounted on sturdy thread-guard casters. All are perfectly smooth inside.

## W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

15—Tape Driven Twisters 200  
Spindles each, 2½" Ring, 3½"  
Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH  
SPINDLES, also bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition. Prices right.

Collins Brothers Machine Company  
Pawtucket, R. I.



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1929

## News of the Mill Villages

### LAURENS, S. C.

#### Watts Mill Men Have Big Banquet

In addition to providing comfortable homes for its several hundred families, maintaining a good school and adequate church house facilities, a banking institution, a community house, a cornet band, a baseball club and other things contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people of the village, the Watts Mills management has established the custom of bringing together four times a year the men of the community who fill the places and positions of most responsibility.

#### Give Banquet

For these get-together occasions, a banquet is provided and served in the spacious dining room of the elegantly appointed community house. And here on Monday night, the third quarterly banquet was spread, with plates laid for about 140 guests, who included the executive heads, the office force, the department overseers and their wives, section men and assistants, the ministers of the village and school superintendents, the mayor of Laurens and his wife and a few other visitors. And it was a fine group of men and women that sat down around two long tables and partook of a sumptuous dinner.

The guests were greeted by Miss Betty Richards, community director; Supt. H. R. Turner, President R. E. Henry and others. A bevy of girls of the village assisted in serving the banquet.

#### Master Ceremonies

Superintendent Turner acted as master of ceremonies. After the Rev. B. H. Harvey, pastor of the Methodist church had said grace, Mr. Turner explained that R. G. Emery, general manager, had been called to Maine on account of the death of his mother; and at Mr. Turner's suggestion the assemblage stood with bowed heads for a mo-

ment as an expression of sympathy for Mr. Emery.

After cigars had been passed, the banqueters were entertained with addresses by Mr. Henry and John M. Holmes, Y. M. C. A. director of Greenville. Both speeches were intensely practical, each revolving around the general theme of correct standards of living, earning, saving and spending. Mr. Henry suggested the adoption of the budget system in each household. Mr. Holmes stressed independence and thrift and living the part of all, especially the young men and women, as habits industry are formed early in life, he said.

During the evening, music was furnished by the Luther Chaney orchestra.

### WINDOWS

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse  
*I looked through others' windows  
On an enchanted earth,  
But out of my own window—  
Solitude and dearth.*

*And yet there is a mystery  
I cannot understand—  
That others through my window  
See an enchanted land.*

### DECATUR, ALA.

#### Connecticut Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here's Decatur on the air again. We are having some lovely fall weather here and everybody seems full of pep and enthusiasm.

The Girls' Club held a very interesting meeting a few days ago and elected their officers for the coming year. The following were elected: President, Viva Thompson; vice-president, Cumie Owens; secretary, Amilla Mills; treasurer, Irene Taylor; scrap book, Alice Pickett. Membership and attendance committees were appointed for each

department as follows: Twister room, Lillie Band, Nell Taylor and Estelle States; card room, Lucille Stephenson, Essie Gossett and Leila Perry; spinning room, Bertha Pickett, Cumie Owens and Marjorie Street. After the business meeting a social hour followed, during which refreshments were served.

N. B. Greenleaf is spending a few days in Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter visited Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Link in Cartersville, Ga., last week-end.

A Yo-Yo contest sponsored by the Girls' Club brought a good crowd out to the Community House last Friday night.

Before the fun started Roland H. Gray, manager of the Connecticut Mills, expressed his appreciation to the club for planning this entertainment.

Some of the contestants were quite expert and the judges had a hard time deciding which were the rightful winners.

The prizes, however, were awarded to the following: Henry Jones, Carmine Overall, Lloyd Borden, Lucille Stephenson and James Thornburg.

The Sunday school attendance at the Community House still continues good.

Mrs. Kate Allison and family have returned from Athens, Ala. We are glad to have them back.

Mr. Buford Borden, a former employee of Connecticut Mills, has enlisted in the U. S. Navy.

Miss Gladys Ryan, of the twister room, is visiting friends in Akron, Ohio.

The young people of the mill plan a ~~winer~~ roast for the following week. I know we'll have lots of fun.

Well, I will stop now and tell you all good-bye until next time.

JUST SOMEBODY'S STENOGR.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### DAUGHTER OF MRS. THOMAS IS DEAD.

Friends of Aunt Becky (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) will learn with deep regret of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Cecil Wesson, of Newberry, S. C. Mrs. Thomas was called to Newberry on Saturday and a message from her told of the death of her daughter on Sunday morning. Funeral services were held Monday.

We are sure that we speak for the hundreds of friends of Aunt Becky in expressing our sympathy in her bereavement.—Editor.

### CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### Chadwick-Hoskins Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time with plenty of contented help, most of whom have been here quite a while. We have a nice village and a good school.

Rev. J. J. Edwards is the pastor of our Methodist church.

We have a night school two nights a week for the men. Mr. Z. V. mode, our superintendent, is the teacher and we all think lots of him.

Mr. H. B. Taylor is general manager. He takes a great interest in the church and is always pleasant. Everyone likes him very much.

The overseers of our mill are: Mr. G. E. Cromer, overseer of weaving; Mr. J. G. Summers, overseer of spinning; Mr. B. L. Quick, overseer of carding; Miss Helen Perry, overseer of cloth room, and Mr. G. W. Misenheimer, master mechanic.

Aunt Becky, we would be glad for you to visit us sometime.

HELEN.

### UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It is most winter time with us now but I am sure we don't mind at all after so much hot weather.

Our general manager, Mr. J. W. Corley, was down to see us one day this week and we are always glad to see him.

Mr. Huston Graves, master mechanic for all three California Mills, was down to see us this week.

Our school opened last week with a large enrollment. They won the loving cup last year and hope to do the same this year. They have three of the best teachers in the South. Mr. L. A. Funderburk has given this school two hundred dollars worth of good books.

The Girls' Club went on a camping trip. All reported a nice time. Mr. L. A. Funderburk gave this club a six hundred dollar library, which

all the members appreciate very much.

The death angel visited our community and claimed one of our leading ladies, Mrs. J. E. Yelverton. It was a shock to everyone, as she was only sick a few hours. All the family have our deepest sympathy. May we be able to say our loss is Heaven's gain.

Mr. Autry Funderburk, the handsome son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Funderburk, has gone to Atlanta, Ga., and enrolled with the Georgia Tech. We wish him much success.

Mr. Walter Phillips is teaching at Wyatt, Ala.

We welcome Mr. Clifton Jones and family of Decatur, Ala., into our little town.

Little Charles Shand's many friends are glad to see him out after a few days illness; also Mr. James Shand has been on the sick list but is back in school again.

Mrs. Harrison Osmer has been real sick.

Mrs. W. F. Hayes is improving after several weeks' illness.

Mrs. Everett Blune and baby have returned home after quite a stay at King Memorial Hospital; both doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Gardner are the proud parents of a little girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tucker, of Montgomery, were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Callaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston McRae are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. McRae.

Mrs. Patterson and daughter, Vera, have returned home after spending their vacation at Jacksonville and Anniston, Ala.

Mr. Clayton Shawson met with an accident. A bale of cotton fell on his leg and broke it. Hope he will soon be out again.

Aunt Becky, we are planning for you to visit us in February. Don't say no. We enjoy the Home Section so much. Wish we could have two a week.

BILLY JOE.

Fair One: "They say Julia is getting a man's wages now."

Dark One: "Yes; I knew she was married."

### LAURENS, S. C.

#### Watts Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is moving along nicely at Watts at present.

Our village is looking fine with its new coat of paint. The painters are now painting the houses inside.

Mrs. Maggie Campbell, wife of the late G. H. Campbell, of Laurens, and

a daughter of the late G. A. Miller, of Greenville, died here Saturday, October 5th, at the age of 56. Mrs. Campbell had made her home with a sister, Mrs. Paul Pearce. She is survived by three sisters: Mrs. Pearce, of Watts Mills; Mrs. Ernest Hayden, of Greenville, and Mrs. J. H. Jones, of Alabama.

Mrs. Campbell was laid to rest in the Watts Mill cemetery Sunday afternoon. The family has our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Sam Strickland has resigned his position here as card grinder and moved to Greenwood.

Mr. O. A. Hester has resigned his position as second hand in card room and was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Craft.

The boys and girls from Watts who are attending college this term are as follows: Miss Willie Mae Gaston, Miss Willie Fay Taylor and Miss Ellore Crow, Winthrop; Mrs. Iris Gossett, Brevard Institute; Mr. Earl Bagwell and Mr. Wyss Gaston, Clemson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, September 23rd, a daughter, Mary Jeane.

Mrs. George Stewart has returned from the hospital where she underwent an operation.

Mr. Walter Tumblin is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Furman Weeks, who has been ill for some time, left for a hospital in Florida this week.

Mrs. Charlie Kennymore underwent an operation at the Laurens Hospital last week and is reported as doing nicely.

Mrs. Sarah Babb is real sick at the home of her son, Mr. Jim Babb.

Mr. J. L. Rush, loom fixer, is under treatment in the Laurens Hospital at present.

After spending two weeks here, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Splawn, Mrs. H. H. Wood and children left for Greenville where they will spend a few days before returning to their homes in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. L. E. Bagwell, our master mechanic, spent Thursday in Columbia, attending a meeting of the mechanics division of the Southern Textile Association, and reports a very good meeting.

The Watts Mills Community Fair will be held October 11th and 12th in the Community building under the direction of Miss Betty Richards, service director.

The Improvement Club of the spinning department held its semi-monthly meeting on last Friday evening the Community Hall.

Mr. Johnson made a very interesting talk on certain defects in yarn, and how to prevent them. Mr. Garrett gave a good talk on cleaning spinning frames. SMOKY.



**GASTONIA, N. C.****Smyre News—Bride Elect Honored**

Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and her mother, Mrs. N. W. Holland entertained at the latter's home on Monday evening, in honor of Miss Mona Joy, bride-elect. Mixed garden flowers with a color note of green and white were used effectively. A kitchen contest was held and the prizes were won by Misses Lucille Cox and Inez Whitener. Each guest was given a towel to him, which was later presented to the honoree.

Dean Vanpelt presented Miss Joy with a note; then she was lead into the dining room where she found "Aunt Jemina" surrounded with a number of attractive and useful kitchen gifts, from assembled friends.

A delicious ice course was served by the hostesses, assisted by Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and Misses Elizabeth Price and Lucille Cox. Guests included the Club Girls and Misses Elizabeth Cox, Lucille Cox, Doris Strange, Inez Whitener, Mesdames A. W. Lynch, Gene Marley, E. L. Vanpelt, Laura Whitener, and Mrs. Daisy Joy.

**Oyster Supper**

Mr. Marshall Dilling gave an oyster supper at the community house Saturday evening at which time the Smyre Baseball team were honor guests. Mr. Dilling acted as toastmaster and several short talks were made by Mr. Fred L. Smyre, secretary-treasurer of the A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Mr. N. W. Holland, manager of the ball club, and several of the boys. Mr. Dilling said he was proud of the ball team and while they had not won all the games played, they had been a congenial team and had "played the game" in a manner that brought honor to the Smyre community. A delicious supper was prepared and served by the Mothers' Club under the supervision of Mrs. Lanier.

**Mothers' Club Entertained**

On Tuesday evening at the community house, Mrs. Marshall Dilling entertained the Mothers' Club honoring Miss Mona Joy, bride-elect of October. Mrs. Dilling on behalf of the Club, presented to Miss Joy a thirty-two piece set of silver as a token of their love and esteem. An enjoyable feature of the evening were several piano numbers by Mrs. W. H. Taylor and readings by Jane Alice Dilling.

Mrs. S. A. Lanier and Miss Gertrude Joy assisted the hostess in serving cream and cake.

Invited with club members were Misses Mona, Gertrude and Mabel Joy and Jane Alice Dilling.

**Birthday Celebration**

Mrs. Laura Whitener entertained Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter, celebrating her 12th birthday. After games were played,

the guests were invited into the dining room for refreshments and the lighting of the birthday cake. Ice cream and cake were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and Mrs. N. W. Holland.

Guests were Inez, Irma Tom, and Nettie Joy, Frankie Baker, Dean Vanpelt, Jane Alice Dilling, Nell Whitener and Ralph Barrett of West Gastonia, and Evelyn Roberts and Bobbie Harris of Lowell.

**Other News Items**

Misses Gertrude Joy and Lucille Cox were dinner guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Lynch, Sunday.

Mrs. T. V. Morris and daughter, Lucille, visited with friends in High Shoals, Sunday.

Miss Ruth Case of Belmont was the week-end guest of Miss Mae Deviney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart and children spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fox of Clover S. C.

Mrs. D. H. Whitener and Mrs. D. M. Barrett of West Gastonia were the guests Saturday afternoon of Mrs. Laura Whitener.

Mrs. T. A. Joy, Miss Mona Joy and Mr. Gilbert Weaver visited Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick King of East Gastonia.

Misses Fanny Bryant, Mabel Joy, Hazeline Ray, and Lucille Hollingsworth were visitors in South Gastonia during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, Dean, attended the funeral of Mr. Vanpelt's aunt, Mrs. P. Lee Stowe, in Belmont, Saturday morning.

Miss Mary Parrott of the Flint-Groves community was the week-end guest of Mrs. Laura Whitener.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Royal of Taylorsville, N. C.

Mrs. J. M. Belt has been quite sick for the past week and her friends wish for her a very speedy recovery.

**CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.****Calhoun Mill Community News**

We are still having plenty of rain and lots of high waters; the rain sure is hurting the farmers in our community.

Howard Thomas got his leg broken last week while at school; he will be missed for awhile by his school chums; but we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. W. T. Storey, Mr. R. L. Clark, and Mr. J. S. Chastain had new radios installed a few days ago, so we are having plenty of good music.

Mrs. J. J. Cheatham and several teachers were shopping in Greenwood, Saturday.

Mr. Ralph Fagans, Mrs. W. T. Lovern and Miss Ada Martin were visitors in Abbeville Thursday.

Mr. Herbert Bowliware, from Wofford College, in Spartanburg,

spent the week-end with his parents.

Several Epworth League members went to Anderson to attend the League meeting, and report a good meeting and fine programs.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist church held their regular meeting this month, with Mrs. E. M. Landers; a large crowd attended; after the meeting the hostess served ice cream and cake which was enjoyed by all.

We had quite a surprise wedding, that of Mr. Williams Lander, and Miss Ann Cheatham, of Abbeville; they spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lander, after which they returned to North Carolina to make their home.

DOLLY ANN.

**KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.**

The East End School opened Monday with an enrollment of about 350. We have a modern building and one of the best arranged in the county. The teachers are Mrs. Joe Thompson, principal, Misses Bessie Simonton, Lucy Kiser, Jett Plonk, Lucille Cornwell, Kathleen Williams, Prue Nell Houser and Willie McCarter. Miss McCarter is from Bethany and all the others are of Kings Mountain.

The revival meeting in the tent closed Sunday night and Wednesday night one was started in the Second Baptist church. Dr. C. J. Black, of Bessemer City, did the preaching.

Rev. J. L. Chaney, who has just finished a course in a Chicago seminary, is here visiting relatives. His father lives at the Cora Mill and his brother is pastor of the Second Baptist church. He preached for his brother Sunday night and will preach at Grace church next Sunday morning.

The Baraca class of Grace church is going to serve oysters Saturday night at the Phenix Hall. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. E. B. Montjoy, who had an operation in a Gastonia hospital last week, is doing nicely and expects to get home at an early date.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford and his father were Charlotte visitors Thursday.

Mr. W. Lee Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dilling Mill and accepted the position of superintendent of the Pageland Mill at Pageland, S. C. He expects to move his family there in the near future.

Mr. R. F. Gardner, superintendent of the Icard Cordage Company at Icard, N. C., was in Kings Mountain Sunday looking up his relatives, but they seemed to all be gone. Try again. Hope you have better luck next time.

POLLY.

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

## GOLDVILLE, S. C.

## Joanna News.

Heretofore our nursery has been known as a Day Nursery, but this week, upon request of the mothers, it was opened at night. It now becomes a Day and Night Nursery. This gives the mothers who work at night the same privilege as those who work on the day shift.

Have you considered what this nursery is worth to our community? The mothers who bring their children there can tell you what it means to them to go to work with the assurance that their babies are well cared for.

The building is well ventilated, steam heated, — has a bedroom equipped with sanitary beds, a bath room, a play room, a kitchenette with an electric stove for preparing foods for the babies, and a dining room with tables and chairs just the right size for the little folk.

Miss Grant, who is superintendent of the nursery, has the interest of the children at heart and it putting forth every effort to give them the best of care. She is doing a great work.

This nursery is one of the evidences that our mill company is happy to do anything that makes for the comfort and convenience of our people.

## School News

One of the important duties of the school is to teach children how to take care of their bodies, therefore the school is going to put on a health program this year. We wish to make this program as practical as possible, applying it to daily use in the school. In order to carry out this program we will need a First Aid cabinet containing medicines, bandages, etc., for the treatment of sores, cuts, bruises, burns, headache, tooth-ache, nose bleed and many other things which children commonly have. We believe that there are many people in the community who would be glad to have a part in helping us put on such a program, therefore we are asking that each adult in the community give ten cents toward the buying of this cabinet. We have a nice school building, therefore we would like to have a nice cabinet to go into it, and if each adult who can do so will contribute a dime we can purchase a handsome cabinet with plenty of supplies to last the entire session. Many children now coming to school have sores on their feet and unless they are soon cared for and cured these children will not be able to wear their shoes when cold weather comes.

On next Saturday morning the seventh grade boys and eighth will go through the town and collect these dimes. This is probably the only time we will ask the people of

the community to contribute to anything of this kind during the entire session and we hope that we shall have a generous response, that everybody will have a dime ready when the boys and girls come around Saturday morning.

There are a number of children in the community who should be in school but they are not coming. The Principal of the school advises the parents of all children under 14 years of age to get them started to school by next Monday morning, for we are now checking up on our attendance. A child cannot work in the mill before he is 14 years of age and if he isn't working he should be in school, therefore we are going to work toward getting all such children into the school and keeping them there.

## Village News

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gambrell of Greenwood, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gambrell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Abrams and family attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Charlie Pendulum in Honea Path, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Poag of Newberry were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Connelly and family of Prosperity spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Connelly.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Connelly of Whitmire, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Templeton and family and Miss Mary Chapman visited Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Templeton, Whitmire, Sunday.

Miss Grace Boland of Batesburg, S. C., spent the week-end with the homefolks, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boland.

Mrs. Walter Wells returned from the Newberry Hospital last Wednesday. Friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

Friends of Mr. Toy Murphy will be pleased to know that he is improving after undergoing an operation last Thursday. He is in the Greenwood Hospital.

Mr. W. A. Moorehead made a business trip to Washington, D. C., this week.

Miss Lena King spent the week-end in Belton, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland, spent the week-end in Anderson, S. C.

## MILLEN, GA.

## Morgan Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still getting along fine since the recent high water, which did lots of damage around here. But we are thankful it was no worse. We didn't have any mail in nearly a week on account of the tracks being washed out and no trains coming in.

We ran out of cotton and had to close down for a few days until we got a train in, but the mill got started up Wednesday with everybody back at work.

We have had some sickness in the village but nothing serious.

Mr. W. E. Rambow spent a few days last week in Manning, S. C., with his family.

Mr. Jesse Livingston motored to Charlotte, N. C., last week-end.

Mrs. John Oxford is back at home after spending a few days at Emma Lane with her father, Mr. Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hood and little Miss Evelyn Felton motored to Augusta, Ga., last Sunday.

I wish to correct an error in my last letter. J. C. Hood came here from Shannon, Ga., instead of Aliceville, Ala.

I almost forgot to tell about the old-fashioned square dance last week. A big crowd turned out and a good time was had by all. It was a treat to see Mr. Rambow dance. He lost his partner about a dozen times and the first thing we knew he was dancing with Ike Oxford.

ELMA.

## TOCCOA, GA.

## Hartwell Mills No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been so long since I have written, guess you have almost forgotten us down here in Toccoa, but we are still getting along nicely with plenty of help.

Mr. W. A. Whitworth, our former card room overseer, who has gone into the laundry business, announced over the radio, the other night, that he washes everything, but the baby and returns everything but the dirt. Mr. Witworth is progressing nicely in his dry cleaning and laundry business, and we hope he will continue to do so.

The house of Mrs. J. R. Henderson, which was destroyed by fire, some few weeks ago is being rebuilt.

Mr. A. L. Campbell spent Sunday in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Voiles spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smalley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis and Miss Ammer Davis attended the State Fair, in Atlanta, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Graham motored to Chimney Rock, N. C., recently.

The families of Messrs. A. F. Garrison, W. A. Whitworth and L. H. Stewart made a pleasure trip to the mountains recently, and had a grand time.

Aunt Becky, I think the story, "The Way of a Woman," is just wonderful.

KATE.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.



# The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Billy, you've stumbled onto an almost tragedy, and I believe God meant it so for a purpose," said the old man. "I don't mind telling you, but I don't think that superintendent Black is very much concerned about our village morals. But he's a No. 1 mill man,—fact is there's no better."

"I hope we won't have to let him 'resign' on account of his 'health,'" smiled Billy. "But if he doesn't pull with us for a morally clean village,—then good night, Mr. Black! You and I are going to study this social problem, and we are going to solve it."

"William, I must warn you against your impulsiveness. Don't get all wrought up, and sail into things without proper thought. Black has been here a long time, and we can't afford to lose him. He's a regular touch-me-not, and you want to be careful how you handle him."

"Well, there's just this much about it," smiled Billy. "I'd rather sail into things with a good motive prompting me and fail, than to sit still and let things stagnate and breed all kinds of poisonous disease germs that will develop into discontent, anarchy and strikes. And you can bet your life, uncle, things can't go on now as they have in the past. A new era has dawned. People are no longer ignorant and illiterate to a degree that makes it safe to gamble on them. I'll tell you right now, if the Hope Mills Company doesn't want to loosen the purse strings, they'd better not have elected me president. There's going to be some money spent in this neck of woods."

"You and I own controlling stock, William, and I guess we can do as we please," smiled the old man. "I've been doing my best for you as your guardian, and have been turning your stock to good advantage."

Billy Bryan turned amazed eyes toward his uncle. Surprise, regret and consternation were about to blot out any trace of thankfulness, till he saw the pained expression on his uncle's face. What did he want with wealth, luxury, and ease, when sick babies fought for a chance to live in unscreened houses? But then—he could use that accumulated wealth to bring order out of chaos;—he could and would, spend it for the improving of sanitary conditions and for the happiness and well-being of those who toiled.

"Thank you uncle," he said at last, his hands on the old gentleman's shoulders, and looking with tender affection into the troubled old eyes. "I was so dumbfounded at first, I couldn't speak. I'm glad, glad—now, I see my way clear to the fulfillment of some dreams I've been having today."

"Well, William, count on me; you lead and follow and back you up. The property will be worth all the more if improved, but— Well, we'll go to dinner now. It's one

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### A LETTER FROM MIKE

flat rock, s. C. ockt 11 1929.

der mr. editor:—

I have been asked by my manny friends to rite up my religious experients, and i will do so as followers:

I was converted enduring the earth quake in 18 and 86 and it lasted till nearly december the 24 when some boys made like what they wanted me to drink was cider when it was corn whiskey and when I woke up the following friday in grampaws pasture, i was back in sin again and everybuddy knowed it.

i want to beg the people to be ware of bad company, for you will fall as sure as gun's iron if you keep it. well, the next time I got religion was when i was took down with the typhoid fever and was give up for dead twist, and it was betwixt these times that i made up my mind that that was a good time to make a change, and I repented and got well.

everything went along all right and i kept up with all the prayer meetings and give testimonies nearly every time i went, but I sold a elder of my church some beef on crednick till the next sadday, this was in june, and he never sed nothing about paying me for same, so in november, i jumped on him about it and he struck me and i cussed him out, and that put me back with the evil crowd and i stayed there till i laid out 1 night and ketched newmony.

so me and newmony had it for a long time and side plurisy set up in my liver and i was again give up for the graveyard, but my former pasture come to our house 1 day and et dinner with us and when i heard him asking the blessing, i changed my life again. i had been baptized 3 times up to that time and was sprinkled once, but this time, i managed to get my church letter out of st. pall and put it in st. luke where a guy could back slide and get over it.

I have tried to live a clean life off and on ever since, and while i have fell from grace a few times, i have stuck pretty close to the narrow path and hope to hold out faithful to the end. it has been hard to kep myself unspotted from the world as i sell beef ansoforth to different kinds of people who don't try to follow the golden rule, but i always manage to ketch myself just befoar cussing, and the doctor told me that whiskey would bust my gall bladder, so i am still a consistent church member and will begin giving something to the preacher as soon as i can collect. if you want to print this, plesse rite or foam me for permission and i will give it to you. it might help some other wayward sun.

yores trulie,

mike Clarke, rfd.

**LAUREL, MISS.****Laurel Mills.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are all very busy but will stop long enough to send this in so you will know we are still on the map.

Aunt Becky, you ought to be here this week to go to the Fair. Everyone is going and having a fine time, riding the different rides or seeing the other things there are to be seen. The mill was closed down Tuesday afternoon and night.

Our club girls were happy to have the club girls of the Alden Mill of Meridian, Miss., as their guests for a week-end recently.

They enjoyed a pallet party at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday night. Lunch was served at the West Laurel Y. W. C. A. Sunday noon. In the afternoon a musical program was rendered by our own band for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Yarbrough are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, who has been given the lovely name, Fay Elizabeth.

Mr. W. C. Smith, who has been a patient at the Laurel General Hospital for the past five weeks following a very serious operation, was able to be moved to his home Saturday, much to the delight of his many friends.

Mr. Rosier Griffin, of Quitman, Miss., was the week-end guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Deaman.

Mrs. L. H. Burt, who makes her home with her son, Mr. J. A. Burt, and family, has returned from a most delightful visit with Mr. S. F. Burt and wife in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Arthur Long, of Atlanta, Ga., has been added to the loom fixing force since the last report.

Mr. J. F. Long and wife and daughter, Ar-neda, spent the week-end on the Gulf Coast.

Messrs. T. L. and A. F. Case, of the Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, of Charlotte, N. C., have been doing some overhauling in the card room here.

Hope my letter isn't too long. How about it, Aunt Becky? It is just right.—Editor.)

JUST ME.

**HUNTSVILLE, ALA.****Dallas Mill News.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Rison School won the loving cup in the Senior Girls' Chorus at the Madison County Fair, and second place in the track meet and exhibits.

Mr. E. C. Comstock, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, will speak to the Night School students at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday night.

Messrs. R. E. Shrimphser and T. K. Haggard attended the football game in Birmingham Wednesday.

A revival meeting begins at Fifth Street Baptist church Sunday.

The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. will have their monthly meeting Thursday night.

Rison School football team will meet Gurly High School for the first game of the season Saturday.

The bowling alleys are open at the Y. M. C. A. now, to the delight of many of the men and boys.

LOOKING FORWARD.

o'clock, and your aunt will be as fidegety as can be. Whenever you marry, William, make sure you have regular hours for your meals, if you want domestic peace.

"I'm not a marrying man, uncle," replied Billy crisply.

Next day, as Billy passed the office of Superintendent Black he saw that a sad-faced, dark eye man in overalls was up before the bar of criticism, and he heard Black say:

"You'll have to go. I've got to have your house for a larger family. I'm putting you on a week's notice."

Billy paused in the hall for a moment, a frown on his face. Then going to his uncle's office he motioned the old gentleman to the window and pointed to the man who was returning to the mill, his head bowed in despair.

"Who is that man?" he asked.

"John River," replied Mr. Johnstone. Billy whirled and faced his uncle, his eyes flashing, and fired rapid questions:

"Tell me all you know about him. Is he any good? What does he do?"

"Frankly, my boy, I really don't know much. I've heard Black grumbling a time or two about his borrowing money, and losing time. He's had a pretty tough time with sickness. Lost his wife, and then the only one he had to help him work, Jeanie had to take charge of the house. He's a loomfixer, and a pretty bright fellow. Had a right good start in the country, but got completely burned out, two years ago, I believe. He had formerly been a mil employee, and in his extreme need for ready money turned to the mill again, as they always do."

"Black just now put that man on his notice; I'm not president yet, but I'll see Black in h— before he shall send that man away now, in the fix he's in. Such devilment as that is ruinous. Why the man needs help and encouragement," said Billy. "Send for Black right now, and let's find out the trouble. I'll read the papers, but will keep my ears open and try to catch on to your method of dealing with Mr. Black."

"You are president now, if you wish to assume your duties. We said 'July 1st' because we did not expect you back from your vacation 'till then. But William, be careful,—we can't do without Black. I think I can manage this, so you keep still." And Mr. Johnstone opened the door between his office and Black's and motioned the superintendent to come forward. Black came, a fragrant cigar in his mouth.

"Have a seat Black. The old saying is, 'a new broom sweeps clean,' and our new president proposes some changes and improvements here. We want to talk things over with you."

"Why!" smiled Black, "the new president seems to be getting interested prematurely; several days yet till the first."

"Oh well, he preferred work to a vacation, so he's on," replied Mr. Johnstone, in a matter-of-fact tone, as he too, lighted a cigar, and with an almost imperceptible wink invited Billy to join in the conversation.

"One of the first things to be done is to screen the



houses," said Billy,—“the next is to install sewerage.”

“That will be fine,” remarked the superintendent, drily.

“And we want a couple of trained nurses for the community,” added Mr. Johnstone, “one of them to pay especial attention to the Rivers baby. By the way, Black, I think we’ll get three or four fine cows and a keeper for them, just to get milk for our sick. Free, of course, and the nurses are to be the judges of who needs it. It isn’t to our credit that we haven’t done these things before.”

Superintendent Black’s face was a study. Finally he stammered:

“I’m sending Rivers’ family away, sir. There’s no one to work but Rivers, and I’m sorry to say it,—but his girl is too beautiful and too attractive, too alluring, to be here if she can’t work, and I’m tired of his eternal hard-luck whine.”

Billy’s hands clinched angrily and his eyes flashed. His uncle gave his foot a warning pressure under the table, and turned to Black suavely:

“How many are there in the Rivers family?”

“There are three children, besides Jeanie.”

“And the baby is sick, Black. I guess we’d better worry along with them awhile and try to get them in better shape, before we get rid of hem. The man has had lots of trouble. We are commanded to bear one another’s burdens and I’m afraid we haven’t done all we should for our unfortunate ones.”

“Just as you say, of course, sir,” agreed Black, stiffly, and flashing a look of ill-concealed contempt toward Billy. “My business has been to look after the financial health of your business. I don’t think I’ve failed to do that.”

“Indeed, no!” replied the old gentleman warmly.

“My uncle has been telling me that your services are invaluable,” added Billy. “We just wish to mix a little ‘milk of human kindness’ with our business, and we are going to count upon your cooperation. Better call Rivers back to your office and make a friend of him.”

Black bowed and went back to his office feeling about as sore as a man ever feels when he finds his authority questioned.

## CHAPTER XVI

“‘Make friends with Rivers!’” repeated Superintendent Black under his breath as he dropped dumb-founded into his office chair. “‘Make friends with Rivers!’ Well, I’ll be damned!”

It was very evident that the idea was quite repugnant to this man, who for five years had enjoyed unrestricted rule and “bossism.” To be dictated to by a much younger man,—one who knew nothing at all of the practical side of mill life—was altogether distasteful, and he prophesied financial ruin under the new rule, as he felt the foundations shake beneath him.

“‘Make friends with Rivers!’” he kept repeating in wrathful astonishment. “I wonder if they expect me to call him back and apologize? Well, I won’t do it, I’ll quit first!” He chewed his cigar up in his angry nervousness; glared sullenly and defiantly at the door which had closed

## MT. HOLLY, N. C.

### Superior Yarn Mills Man Ordained to Ministry.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines from the Superior Yarn Mills, formerly Tuckasegee Spinning Company. As you have visited us, you know what size village we have.

The mill ran full time last week and we hope it will continue.

We are indeed sorry to know of our pastor’s mother’s death.

We have a splendid Sunday school every Sunday and have preaching every other Sunday. As you may have heard, our pastor, Rev. A. A. Lockee, is an Indian and he is a wonder. We also have a splendid B. Y. P. U. Our union visited the district meeting at Cramerton, N. C., and had a fine representation.

Our mill superintendent’s name is G. H. Blankenship and we all enjoy working for him. Our carder’s name is J. L. Thomas and he also is loved by all who come in contact with him; and the others the same.

We all enjoy reading the story very, very much.

Pardon me for this personal reference, nevertheless it is something to be proud of. I was ordained a Baptist minister September 29th and hope to start in the work as soon as I am called to a church. From the things the people have been saying, it seems our little village is proud to turn out a minister from our church.

Well, remember us as your friends and a big booster for your paper, and in your travels, pay us a visit.

C. L. THOMAS.

## SHELBY, N. C.

### East Side Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The East Side Progressive Club met last Saturday at 2 p. m. The club is composed of superintendent, overseers, section men and others of all departments of the mill. These get-together meetings have proved very helpful in the past, and we hope every member’s interest will continue to grow. Progress is our motto.

At this meeting plans were arranged for a big barbecue at Chimney Rock, Saturday, October 12th. Our fine and successful baseball club boys will be invited to share this feast with us.

Last Sunday the Men’s Bible Class of East Side Baptist church elected as their teacher Mr. J. P. Toms. This class is very grateful to have Mr. Toms as their leader.

The Ladies’ Bible Class of the East Side Baptist church spent a most joyful evening at the Jefferson school house last Saturday from 7 to 9 p. m. Several interesting games were played and all had a hearty laugh. About fifty members were present. Oysters, crackers, cake and coffee were served.

This is not what anyone would call a Ladies’ Club, but the husbands here firmly believe in clubs for ladies when amicable means won’t do. The wives believe in the old-fashioned rolling pin.

Messrs. R. G. Holland, Arthur Jarrett and others spent the day in Charlotte Sunday.

Messrs. J. P. Toms and R. G. Holland were business visitors in Charlotte last Saturday.

FINIS.

## FRIES, VA.

## Enjoyed Letters by Superintendents.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It is very interesting to read the Bulletin and Home Section each week. The letters last week by some of the veteran superintendents are especially delightful reading, though I think there are several more, and hope they will each write a letter. I want that Tom Rennie to change his mind and write about some of the things he wants to forget. Maybe it would help some of the rest of us to be more modern in thought and help us to discard some old ideas that are perhaps not so good as some he has at present. Would like to shake hands with George Brietz. He doesn't remember me but I have thought of him many, many times and wonder if he takes as keen an interest in Sunday school work as he did 25 years ago.

(I can tell you that he DOES.—Aunt Becky.)

Mrs. J. M. Bolton, our superintendent's wife, is in a hospital at Winston and has been for two months. She is somewhat improved at this time.

Mr. John Thorp, our agent, is in Richmond this week attending the Virginia Manufacturers Association.

We went with a bunch of men to Galax yesterday evening to a banquet for all the Kiwanians, Rotarians and Business Men's Clubs of Grayson and Carroll Counties, and had a big feed and a most successful meeting.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

## ALBERTVILLE, ALA.

## Saratoga Victory Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We feel very sad over the death of Mrs. Rowell, the mother of our card room overseer, Mr. J. W. Rowell. He was called to Jacksonville, Ala., last Friday on account of his mother's illness, remaining with her until her death, which occurred Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Flowers were sent from the many friends which Mr. Rowell has here, and our sympathy goes out to him and his loved ones in their time of sorrow.

Things are still on the boom at Saratoga Victory Mill—plenty of help and plenty of orders.

We have a system here of each operative paying so much per week, and at any time a physician is needed in the home his services are free. The weekly payment is very small, and then every family is assured of the fact that they can get a physician when needed.

RED.

## EASY?

Most any man can be an editor. All the editor has to do is to sit at his desk six days a week, four weeks a month, and 12 months a year and edit such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can-opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry. While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green in the public square. Mr. Fain, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked just south of his corn crib."

behind him, and then finally arose and paced back and forth like an angry caged tiger, his keen mind trying to solve the perplexing problem, without lowering his dignity.

Gradually the tension relaxed, and a self-satisfied smile replace the frown. He 'phoned to the weave room overseer to send John River to the office, and present the man cam, hatred, bold and reckless glaring in his eyes.

"Well, what now?" he demanded curtly his arms folded across his breast. Black ignored the man's attitude and plunged into the middle of things immediately resolutely.

"John, I've been thinking;—I forgot about your baby; and well, I guess I'm not quite as bad as that. I'll manage without having you to move. And, besides, I'm going to engage a couple of nurses for the village,—and one will be especially charged to look after your baby, and help your daughter with it."

John Rivers stood blinking his eyes unbelievably, a puzzled frown on his face. He spoke not a word. A bit embarrassed, Black continued:

"Also I'm buying some cows to furnish milk for the sick; and your house is going to be screened immediately. So don't think any more about moving,—you won't have to do that I hope. That's all."

"Thank you," replied John Rivers, not very heartily. A few moments later he related his second interview to a brother loom-fixer, and gave it as his opinion that there was somebody back of Black forcing his hand, or else Black was planning some scheme for selfish interests.

Mill people are hard to fool, and they can spot with unerring precision every official who is genuinely in sympathy with them; and they can spot just as unerringly those who are clothed in pretense.

Billy resolutely put Patty from his thoughts, and jumped headlong into his business harness. The former president had done little but draw his salary, and rarely came around, except to attend business meetings. He resided in Atlanta, could be reached by 'phone when necessary, and he had reposed in implicit confidence in Johnston and Black.

Billy decided to be more than president in name, and to do something more than draw a salary. He would be on the job early and late; and if there was hidden in his heart a motive which prompted him to make Patty "sit up and take notice," he did not acknowledge it, even to himself, and he ignored her completely, except to lift his hat in grave unsmiling courtesy, when meeting her unavoidably.

And though Patty herself had passed this sentence upon him, demanding that he "stay in his place as president," she was just like all other women, and was secretly very much provoked over his ready acquiescence and apparent indifference. But she held her head high and laughed just as merrily, sang just as sweetly, skipped just as airily, nor dreamed that her mother watched her with inward misgivings, and secret wonder.

(To Be Continued)